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☞ Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

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☞ Have formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. Office nearly opposite the *Gazette* Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Aug, 1, 1861.

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Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.

☞ Office second door North of the Mengel House.

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Will hereafter practice regularly in the several Courts of Bedford county. Business entrusted to his care will be faithfully attended to.

December 6, 1861.

DR. B. F. HARRY,

BEDFORD, PA.,

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞ Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hafus.

Bedford. Aug. 1, 1861.

JOHN BORDER,

GUNSMITH, BEDFORD, PA.

Shop at the east end of town, one door west of the residence of Major Washabaugh.

☞ All guns of my own manufacture warranted.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

SAMUEL KETTERMAN,

BEDFORD, PA.,

☞ Would hereby notify the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

JACOB REED, J. J. SCHELL,

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April 19, 1862.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Take notice that I have purchased the following property belonging to Jacob Fisher, and sold at Constable Sale on Wednesday. the 11th day of February, 1863, and have left the same in his possession during my pleasure:

One cow, one sett Blacksmith tools, one Cooking stove, three Beds and Bedding, Corner Cupboard, one Table, Meal Chest, Chop Chest. one Shout.

R. E. McMULLEN.

Feb. 27, 1863.—3t*

Bedford Gazette.

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Select Poetry.

From the Philadelphia Mercury.

FIGHT FOR THE NEGRO.

TUNE—*Wait for the Wagon.*

I calculate of darkeys we soon shall have our fill,
With Abe's Proclamation and the Nigger Army bill:
Who would not be a soldier for the Union to fight?
Now, Abe's made the nigger the equal of the white.
Fight for the nigger,
The sweet-scented nigger,
The wooly headed nigger,
And the Abolition crew.

Each soldier must be loyal and his officers obey,
Tho' he lives on mouldy biscuit, and fights without his pay;
If his wife at home is starving, he must not be discontent,
Tho' he waits six months for green-backs, worth forty-five per cent.
Fight for the nigger, &c.

Moreover, if you're drafted, do not refuse to go,
You are equal to a nigger and can make as good a show;
And when you are in battle to the Union be true,
But don't forget the darkey is as good a man as you,
Fight for the nigger, &c.

If ordered into battle, go in without delay,
Tho' slaughtered like cattle, it's your duty to obey;
For when old Jeff. is captured, 'praps paid up you may be;
If you aint, don't mind the money, don't you set the nigger free?
Fight for the nigger, &c.

Three cheers for honest Abe, he will be a great man yet,
Tho' he's loaded us with taxes, and burdened us with debt;
He often tells us little jokes, while pocketing our pelf,
And the last has made the nigger the equal of himself!
Fight for the nigger, &c.

Guard well the *Constitution*, the Government and laws.
To every act of Congress don't forget to give applause
And when you meet the rebels, be sure and drive them back,
Tho' you *enslave* the white man, you must *liberate* the black.
Fight for the nigger, &c.

The Schoolmaster Abroad.

EDITED BY SIMON SYNTAX, ESQ

☞ Teachers and friends of education are respectfully requested to send communications to the above care of "*Bedford Gazette.*"

MANNERS IN THE COMMON SCHOOLS.

As everything which tends to the improvement of Common Schools is now considered of some importance, I thought it would not be amiss to allude to a desirable change which might and could be so easily introduced and established in our schools; as a fixed feature in the already extended programme of our system of education. Each year the Teachers and Directors, in common with others, who are deeply interested in the school cause, see very plainly that the system is far from perfect; and that there is plenty of room for changes, or innovations, as some might be pleased to term them. Strict attention to the manners and deportment of the children, during school hours, should be insisted on, and, in fact, I see no reason why proper deportment should not be included among the list of branches to be taught, as well as any other study now called for. If proof can be brought to show that attention to manners is unnecessary and superficial, let us at once dismiss the subject, without further comment; but if, on the contrary, good reasons can be shown why manners should be taught, we may then as well discuss the matter, even if, by the discussion, we should gain but few converts to our opinion. In all schools, either of a private or public character, but especially in the latter, where such a large number of pupils is entrusted to the care of one individual, great care has to be taken in order to secure any thing like quiet for the recitations; and often the most strict discipline fails to secure the order so much to be desired. And why? Because the children go there with the firm conviction, that it is only their minds which are to be attended to and not their manners, and therefore they are only awed into submission by the strong will and mental superiority of their teachers; and are ready to break back from the imposed restraint, upon the slightest relaxation of discipline. But, let us ask, how would it be if those children went there with the full knowledge that their manners were to be attended to, as well as their minds, and that a lack of improvement, in that respect, would not only be considered derogatory, but made the basis of sufficient grounds upon which they should be excluded from the advantages of a liberal education in any of the free schools. I think, so far as my limited experience will permit me to judge, that if the latter idea was fully impressed upon their minds on first entering the school, much good might be accomplished, and many unpleasant occurrences avoided, which will naturally take place in schools, where such a diversity of dispositions are brought in contact. Manners or proper deportment, style it as you will, should be commenced in the primary department, on the same footing as any other fundamental branch taught there, and as strict attention paid to their deportment, in that respect, as any other study taught; all of which should be thorough, plain, and suitable to their understandings. In that department, even the smallest child could be made to discern, by the well directed exertions of a judicious teacher, the difference between an obliging, pleasing disposition, and one just the opposite, and the various effects which follow. It does not require a child to be advanced, either in years or knowledge, to perceive that if they behave rudely and unkindly towards their school companions, and show an inconsiderate, selfish manner, in their intercourse with them; such conduct generally brings its own bitter return. For selfishness begets selfishness, and harshness only leads to an increase of the same, until each injury done has been returned and sometimes paid back tenfold. Since children can see so plainly, and feel so keenly, at the early age alluded to, in regard to injuries done them, is it not natural to suppose that if their minds were properly directed, they would just as soon be able to discover a kind act, as an unkind one, and be influenced accordingly? In childhood, the heart is free and open to impressions, either for good or bad, and weighty indeed must be the responsibility of those teachers who undertake to make those first impressions which can never afterwards be eradicated. If good, they are the great helps which assist us in forming a bright future; if bad, they remain as lasting impediments to our success in after life. Passing from the primary department, we will now suggest that proper deportment be taught in a more scientific manner in the higher grades of schools, until such reformation be gained as is now considered most needful. As a help, and one of the greatest which could possibly be introduced, in order to secure refinement of feeling in public schools, is a knowledge of both vocal and instrumental music.

No teacher who has ever tried the experiment of teaching vocal music in a School, can fail to observe the pleased, refined expression of countenance, which generally accompanies the effort of the scholars, to give vent to their voices; even if their tones be inharmonious, to a more practiced ear. Thereby proving most conclusively that music, has a soothing, refining influence upon the human heart. Beside a knowledge of music would, without doubt, prove agreeable to all, and to many, a real blessing, where particular talent was evinced for it. Every thing which could have the slightest tendency to improve or refine their minds and manners should be introduced, not even the veriest trifle ought to be overlooked, if by its introduction good would ensue. If it be true "that trifles form the principal distinction between the refined and unrefined," why omit anything which if fairly tried, might prove beneficial or useful to the pupils of free schools; since we know that through them society, to a great extent, is to be indebted for many of the good or evil habits, which will follow as the natural consequence of the neglect or care bestowed upon their early education. Having given my humble but sincere opinion, in regard to the above mentioned changes of the school program, I will close these few rambling remarks by saying that any teacher, who coincides with my view of the question and wishes to try the experiment, need not wait for any other consent than that of his own will to begin with. And if, after giving the changes spoken of time for fair trial, he finds no particular benefit arising from them, it would then be well to go back to first principles. But if, as I am sanguine enough to believe, he would find benefit accruing from such a trial, let him persevere in the good work until order, refinement, and rapid improvement, form the three great characteristics of the department in which he has been employed. UNO.

The Emancipation Proclamation.

The *Metropolitan Record*, the organ of the Roman Catholic Church in New York, makes the following statement of the effects of the proclamation, which seems to be a document entirely retroactive in its operation:

What the President's Proclamation has done.

It has divided the North.

It has created discontent among the soldiers of the Union army.

It has raised the premium on gold to over 160 per cent.

It has strengthened the Southern Confederacy by proving to the loyal people of the South that this is a war not for the Union but for emancipation.

It has placed two of the Western States in an attitude of determined hostility to the Administration.

It has rendered foreign powers still more unfriendly to the Union.

It has falsified the repeated pledges given by the President that the institution of slavery should not be interfered with, on the ground that he, the President, had no authority in the matter.

It has reduced the Constitution to a nullity, by a direct violation of its provisions regarding slavery.

It has put a premium of 20 per cent. upon the lowest coin in the country.

It has made the Administration contemptible in the eye of all sensible men by the very fact that it is inoperative.

It has rendered the organization of another army utterly impossible, unless the Abolitionists can be induced to fight.

It has established the precedent that on the plea of "military exigencies" the supreme law of the land can be suspended.

It has proved the Administration to have been guilty of the most cruel deception in enlisting men to fight for the Union, and in sacrificing them to the emancipation theory.

It has rendered useless the immense amount of treasure and the seas of blood that have flowed since the war began.

It has proved to the people that their public servants at Washington are determined to act in defiance of their clearly expressed desires.

It has established the fact that the abolition of slavery is of more consequence in the eyes of "our rulers" than the interests and liberties of the white man.

And whilst it has done all this, we defy even its most strenuous advocates to prove that a single benefit to the cause of the Union has resulted from its promulgation. But there is one thing more it has done, and which should not be omitted. It has so far estranged the people from the Administration as to render all laws for conscription or draft utterly inoperative, no matter what may be the action of Congress.

"WAR IS DISUNION."

The Great Anti-War Speech of Hon. S. A. Douglas, of Illinois, in the U. S. Senate, on the 15th of March, 1861, the last one he delivered in the Halls of Congress, and the last official act of his life. Democrats and the admirers of the glorious Douglas, read.

I repeat it, it is time that the line of policy was adopted, and that the country knew it. In my opinion, we must choose, and that promptly, between one of the three lines of policy:

1. The restoration and preservation of the Union by such amendments to the Constitution as will insure the domestic tranquility, safety and equality of all the States, and thus restore peace, unity, and fraternity to the whole country.

Or, 2. A peaceful dissolution of the Union by recognizing the independence of such States as refuse to remain in the Union without such constitutional amendments, and the establishment of a liberal system of commercial and social intercourse with them by treaties of commerce and amity.

Or, 3. War, with a view to subjugation and military occupation of those States which have seceded or may secede from the Union.

I repeat that, in my opinion, you must adopt and pursue one of these three lines of policy. The sooner you choose between them, and proclaim your choice to the country, the better for you, the better for us, the better for every friend of liberty and constitutional government throughout the world. In my opinion, *the first proposition is the best*, and *the last is the worst*.

I am in favor of such amendments to the Constitution as will take the question out of Congress, and restore peace to the country.—That may be done by non-intervention—by popular sovereignty, as it is called, or by the Crittenden amendment, making an equitable partition of the territory between the two sections, with a self-executing clause prohibiting it on the one side and protecting it on the other. It may be done in various ways. I prefer such an amicable settlement to a peaceable disunion; and I prefer it a thousand times to civil war. If we can adopt such amendments as will be satisfactory to Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and the border States, the same plan of pacification which will satisfy them will create a Union party in the Cotton States, which will soon embrace a large majority of the people in those States, and bring them back of their own free will and accord, and thus restore, strengthen and perpetuate the glorious old Union forever. I repeat, whatever guarantees will satisfy Maryland and the border States (the States now in the Union) will create a Union party in the seceded States that will bring them back by the voluntary action of their own people. You can restore and preserve the Union in that mode. *You can do it in no other way.*

War is disunion—a final separation of the Union. Hence, disguise it as you may, every Union man in America must advocate such amendments to the Constitution as will preserve peace and restore Union; while every disunionist, whether secretly or openly plotting its destruction, is an advocate of secession or of war, as the surest means of rendering reunion and reconstruction impossible. I have too much respect for his intellect to believe, for one moment, that there is a man for war who is not a disunionist *per se*. Hence, I do not mean, if I can prevent it, that the enemies of the Union—men plotting to destroy it—shall drag this country into war under pretext of protecting the public property, and enforcing the laws, and collecting the revenue, when their object is disunion and war, the means of accomplishing a cherished purpose.

The disunionists, therefore, are divided into two classes: the one open, the other secret disunionist. The one is in favor of peaceful secession and a recognition of independence; the other is in *favor of war*, as the surest means of accomplishing the object, and of making the separation final, eternal. I am a Union man, and hence against the war. But we are told, and we hear it repeated everywhere, that we must find out if we have a government. "Have we a government?" is the question; and we are told we must test that question by using the military power to put down all discontented spirits. Sir, this question, "Have we a government?" has been pronounced by every tyrant who has tried to keep his feet on the neck of the people since the world began.

When the Barons demanded *Magna Charta* from King John at Runnymede, he exclaimed, "Have we a government?" and called for his army to put down the discontented Barons.—When Charles I, attempted to collect the ship money in violation of the Constitution of England, and in disregard of the rights of the people, he exclaimed, "Have we a government? We cannot treat with rebels; put down the traitors; we must show that we have a government!" When James II was driven from the throne of England for tampering with the liberties of the people, he called for his army, and exclaimed, "Let us show that we have a government!" When George III called upon his army to put down the rebellion in America, Lord North cried justly, "No compromise with traitors; let us demonstrate that we have a government." When, in 1848, the people rose upon their tyrants all over Europe, and demanded guarantees for their rights, every crowned head exclaimed, "Have we a government?" and appealed to the army to vindicate their authority and to enforce the law.

Sir, the history of the world does not fail to condemn the folly, weakness, wickedness of that Government which drew its sword upon its own people when they demanded guarantees for their rights. This cry, that we must have a government, is merely following the example of the besotted Bourbon, who never learned anything but misfortune, never forgave an injury, never forgot an affront. Must we demonstrate that we have got a government, and coerce obedience without reference to the justice or injustice of the complaints? Sir, whenever ten millions of people proclaim to you with one unanimous vote, that they apprehend their rights, and their family altars are in danger, it becomes a wise government to listen to the appeal, and remove the apprehension. History does not record an example where any human government has been strong enough to crush ten millions of people into subjection when they believed their rights and liberties were imperiled, without first converting the government into a despotism, and destroying the last vestige of freedom.

Let us take warning from the examples of the past. Wherever a government has refused to listen to the complaints of the people, and attempted to put down their murmurs by the bayonet, they have paid the penalty. Of all those who listened to the people in 1848, and granted charters of liberty, and took the oath to support them, only one has been faithful, and he has been rewarded for his fidelity; the others will pay the penalty of their perfidy. The King of Sardinia granted a constitution, took an oath to support it, and to-day he is King of Italy. If George III had listened to the murmurs of our fathers, and granted their just demands, the war of the revolution would have been averted, and the blood that was spilled would have been saved.

If we consider this question calmly, and make such amendments as will convince the people of the Southern States that they are safe and secure in their family relations with the Union, we can restore and preserve it. If we cannot satisfy the people of the border States that they may remain in the Union with safety, dissolution is inevitable. Then the simple question comes back, what shall be the policy of the Union men of this country? Shall it be peace or shall it be war? What man in all America, with a heart in his bosom, who knows the facts connected with Fort Sumter, can hesitate in saying that duty, honor, patriotism, humanity, require that Anderson and his gallant band should be instantly withdrawn? Sir, I am not afraid to say so. I would scorn to take a party advantage to manufacture partizan capital out of patriotism.

Peace is the only policy that can save the country. Let peace be proclaimed as the policy, and you will find that a thrill of joy will animate the heart of every patriot in the land; confidence will be restored; business will be revived; joy will gladden every heart; bonfires will blaze upon the hill-tops and in the valleys, and the church bells will proclaim the glad tidings in every city, town and village in America, and the applause of a grateful people will greet you everywhere. Proclaim the policy of war, and there will be gloom, and sadness, and despair pictured upon the face of every patriot in the land. A war of kindred, family and friends; father against son, mother against daughter, brother against brother; to subjugate one-half of this country in obedience to the other half; if you do not mean this, if you mean peace, let this be adopted, and give the President the opportunity, through the Secretary of War, to speak the word "peace," and thirty millions of people will bless him with their prayers, and honor him with their shouts of joy.

BEAUTIES OF THE EMANCIPATION POLICY.

We extract the following from the Cairo correspondence of the Chicago *Times*:

Since the first of January the children of Ham are having a hard time of it. They are free, with no one to care for them, nothing to live on, half clothed and worse fed. God only knows what will become of the poor creatures.

Col. Bussep, Post Commander, is a true gentleman and well liked. Prompt, courteous and business like, he is a good man for the position. Every day negroes are coming into his camp with their little bundles, claiming protection and food. Thursday afternoon the following actual event took place.

J. B. Pillow, brother of the rebel General, who has a beautiful plantation a few miles from Helena, and who was worth a half a million of dollars previous to the war, came into camp through the lines, with one hundred and eighty-three negroes, of both sexes and of all ages. At the head of his servants, who followed in single file, he walked to the Colonel's headquarters, where the following conversation took place.

"Good morning, sir."

"Good morning, sir."

"Where is the commander of the post?"

"Before you, sir."

"Well, Colonel, here is my small change in the shape of free Americans of African descent, which I deliver over to you. Here is a correct list of their names, ages, sexes and occupations. Please send them on to the President with my compliments, and say to him that, if he wishes anything else under my roof, on my grounds, or in my pockets, all he has to do is to ask and receive."

"Mr. Pillow, I cannot receive the people—I have no food for them—have nothing for them to do—have not food enough for our soldiers, hardly."

"And I cannot use them. I had bacon to keep them on, but it has been stolen. I had corn, but it has been gobbled. Now as I have nothing more for them to eat, and as Mr. Lincoln has turned his army into a nigger boarding house, you will please seat these people at your table."

"But I have no such power."

"Then give them work. If you fail to manage them, I will teach you. The art can be learned in about thirty years."

"I have nothing for them to do"

"Nor have I. You will not see them starve I hope. I am a loyal man—have been a prosperous one, but can no longer care for these people. You have surely some use for them. Nearly all trades are here represented among the men. The women you can find use for somewhere."

"Well, I can't take them."

"My God! what will they live on? Can you sell me bacon and corn? They will starve unless you do."

"No, I cannot."

"And you cannot keep them?"

"No."

"Well, God only knows what will become of them."

At the head of his servants he left, and the free people followed him back, crying and wondering what next will come in their behalf.—The poor creatures come into camp, steal provisions, &c., are kicked and cuffed about by all hands, and at times most unmercifully pounded by some soldiers who will not stand their "sas." The only idea ninety-five of every hundred of slaves have of freedom is ease, freedom from labor, theft and lust.

SOME VOTES IN CONGRESS.

In the U. S. Senate, last week, the Currency Bill was taken up and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Arnold, Chandler, Clark, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foster, Harlan, Harding, Harris, Howard, Howe, Lane, (Kansas,) Morrill, Nesmith, Pomeroy, Sherman, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Wade, Wilkeson, Wilmot, Wilson, (Mass.)—23—all Republicans.

NAYS—Messrs. *Carlisle, Collamer, Davis, Dixon, Foote, Grimes*, Henderson, Hicks, Kennedy, *King*, Latham, McDougall, Powell, Rice, Richardson, Saulsbury, *Trumbull*, Turpie, Wall, Wilson, (Mo.)—21—12 Democrats, and 9 Republicans.

Absent—Bayard, Hale, Lane, (Ind.) Hicks, and Willie.

The N. Y. *Tribune* says of the Democratic Senators who opposed this bill, "they seem to think it the part of patriotism to resist every measure devised to carry the country through the terrible struggle forced upon her by the rebellion," and this censure must fall with equal force upon Senators Preston, King, Trumbull of Illinois, and their colleagues.

This favorite measure of the Administration and of the Cabinet would not have elicited the opposition of these Senators (extreme upon all questions of party) if it had not been liable to most serious objections, on grounds both of expediency and constitutionality.

In addition to these, it is asserted that Messrs. Anthony, Howe, Howard, and Lane of Ind. were, up to the last moment, opposed to Mr. Chase's scheme. Their objections were removed in caucus, where this vital measure was considered, rather than in the Senate.

The bill may be defeated in the House, but, if so, some other nearly as objectionable, and perhaps more so, will be substituted.

How is the money which is thus to be obtained to be spent? On the Emancipation of Negroes by war or by purchase? The Senate immediately passed from its currency bill, to the bill appropriating several millions to the Emancipation of Slaves in Missouri, at the rate of from $200 to $300 a piece. The vote on this stood:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Arnold, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Doolittle, Foot, Foster, Harlan, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Howe, King, Lane, of Kansas, Morrill, Pomeroy, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilmot, Wilson of Massachusetts.—23.

NAYS—Messrs, *Carlisle, Cowan, Davis, Fessenden, Grimes, Harding*, Kennedy, *Lane*, of Ind., Latham, McDougall, *Nesmith*, Powell, Richardson, Saulsbury, *Ten Eyck*, Turpie, Wall, Wilson of Mo.—18.

ABSENT—Messrs. Bayard, Dixon, Hale (sick) Rice, Sherman, Willey and Hicks.—7.

Mr. Hicks, of Md., stated that he had paired off with Mr. Willey. He would have voted in the affirmative.

Mr. Richardson, of Ill., stated that if Mr. Rice had been present he would have voted against the bill.

The number of Republicans who oppose this measure, which is fraudulently designated as a War Measure, is significant.

In the course of the Senatorial debates, which were devoted wholly to the cause of the Negro, it was incidentally said by Senator Wilson, that our Army of the Potomac had three hundred regiments and only one hundred thousand men. Gen. Rosecrans, at the battle of Murfreesboro', had one hundred and forty regiments and but forty-five thousand men!

But what matter of that? Or what matter if fifty thousand troops are to be disbanded in May and June? Negroes will supply their places.

We want money for negroes, and negroes for money; and these two ideas absorb all the thoughts of Congress.—*N. Y. Argus.*

ONLY TWENTY MILLIONS!—The U. S. Senate has passed a bill appropriating Twenty Millions of Dollars to aid in the abolition of slavery in Missouri! This sum divided among the loyal States according to population, would require from Pennsylvania *only* about $2,500,000!

☞ The largest number of officers ever employed about the New York Senate when the Democrats were in the majority, was fourteen. Now there are twentynine. A similar increase has been made in all Republican Legislatures.

☞ The papers of every section agree, that the marriage of Tom Thumb, at New York, though celebrated with all the eclat that was possible, was one of the *smallest* affairs of the kind that has ever taken place.

☞ Which letter takes up more than half the world?—C. (sea.)

BEDFORD GAZETTE.

B. F. MEYERS, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, : : : MARCH 13, 1863.

Provost Marshals.

The Conscription Bill recently passed by Congress, authorizes the appointment by the President of a Provost Marshal for every Congressional District, "as fixed by a law next preceding the enrolment." This officer is to be a kind of general agent for the President, (or rather the Military Dictator) and is to arrest deserters from the army, to detect, seize and confine spies, and to obey all lawful orders and regulations of the Provost Marshal General. In short, he is to be the ruler, owner and keeper of the people within the limits of his district, a petty tyrant, uniting in his person the powers of a civil magistrate, the authority of a military commander and the functions of a police detective. When the President shall see fit to undertake an enforcement of the Conscription, we shall look with some anxiety and more curiosity for the name of the wretch who will not scruple to disgrace himself and the community in which he lives, by accepting this odious office. Let that man, whoever he may be, make up his mind that he cannot live a peaceful life, nor die an honorable death. Let him remember that he makes himself the hireling of usurped power, the minion of the enemy of popular liberty, the tool of a disgraced and doomed Administration. Let him remember that he becomes a voluntary instrument for the destruction of the Constitution, and, therefore, that the very discharge of his official duties, makes him a perjurer and a traitor. And let him be warned that the people will not suffer him nor his masters to wrest from them the rights guaranteed them by the blood-bought institutions of their fathers. The name of the man who accepts this office, will be a stench in the nostrils of every true friend of human liberty forever and forever! The finger of scorn will be pointed at him as a second Arnold, who would barter the citadel of his country's freedom, for the gratification of his own avarice and ambition. The people will brand him with shame, for to do so is their only defence against the usurpations of power. They will put a scorpion's sting into every pore of his body. Men will turn from him in loathing and disgust, shunning the contaminating touch of his political leprosy. The lash of popular indignation will pursue him through the world, his effigy hanging in every town and his name a bye-word among the people; and eking out a miserable existence, he will go down to the grave, unwept by friends and unhonored even by patrisans.

"Union League."

On Saturday night last, an assemblage composed of about one dozen Abolitionists, half as many Democrats and a large number of small boys came together at the Court House, for the purpose of organizing what is facetiously styled a "Union League." The proceedings of this "large and enthusiastic" meeting are published in our paper of to-day. J. K. Bowles, Ex-Commissioner of the Draft and Federal Tax Collector, was appointed Chairman, and the Rev. George Sigafoos, County Superintendent of Common Schools, was chosen Secretary. A number of speeches were delivered, prominent among which was that of our friend, the Rev. Secretary. We had thought that a County Superintendent of Common Schools could not well, (to do justice to his office,) be a politician. We had also thought that a gentleman elected to that office by Democratic School Directors, upon the assurance that he was a Democrat, would hardly have the ingratitude to turn his back upon that party and consort with its enemies. But we are undeceived and now feel quite certain that there are even County Superintendents and clerical gentlemen who cannot be trusted as politicians. As for the President of the meeting, we do not wonder at the part he took in it. The cry of "Union!" is making money for his pockets, and why should he not favor the establishment of a "Union League?" Money is money, if it is coined out of the blood of the people.

But the "Union League" professes not to be political in its object and its managers call upon men of all parties to join it for the purpose of sustaining the Government. The best way to sustain the Government, according to the Leaguers' theory, is to fight for it. Will the members of this League do it? Have they the remotest intention of doing so? No! Their object is not to save the country, but to sustain the Abolition party. To prove this we need but quote the following from an article in the last *Inquirer*, headed, "Prepare for the Spring Election:"

"Form Union Leagues in every district and enrol every loyal voter. * * * Nominate full and thorough tickets, take your best men, and a vigilant day at the election will fully repay you and save the country from the hands of men who are willing to do anything—rule or ruin—to be in power."

That is what your "Union Leaguers" are to do! Look out for Blacksnakes!

☞We learn with regret that Lieutenant John Nelson, foumerly of this place, but now in the 18th Pa. Cavalry, was severely wounded in one of his legs, in a skirmish with the the rebels a few days ago. The injured limb has been amputated. Reports concerning the Lieutenant's condition, vary, some stating that he is doing well and others affirming his death.

☞We call attention to the card of Michael Wartman & Co., Tobacco, Snuff and Segar Manufactory, No. 313 North Third st., Philadelphia. Their stock is large and choice. Our mercantile friends will do well to give them a call.

☞A petition asking the Legislature to enact a law appropriating "the money to be paid by those who were exempted from the draft, for conscience' sake, to the common treasuries of the counties in which persons so exempted reside," has been put in circulation in this community and extensively signed by members of both political parties. The object of the law prayed for, is merely to place all counties which furnished their quota under the draft, upon an equal footing. For instance, in our own county the full number of men required by the Government, was drafted, and in order that this might be done, the county was compelled to make up, from the citizens subject to military duty, the number exempted for conscience' sake. In counties where there were no such exempts, of course, there was no deficiency to be supplied. But, as the law now stands, Bedford county, after having furnished her quota of men, is also required to pay a large sum of money, by the hands of her conscientious exempts, into the State Treasury. Is it right that our county should be compelled to furnish both men and money, when other counties furnish only men?

Against this petition, intended only for the good of the people of the county and for the benefit of our soldiers (for, if the law for which it prays, is passed, the county will be well able to pay the bounty promised the volunteers) the Bedford *Inquirer*, with its usual mendacity, raises the political cry of "Secession" and "Copperheads." We can inform the sapient editor of that superlatively "loyal" sheet, that some of the principal men of his party were among the first that signed this petition and that they endorse it sincerely and heartily. If, in his opinion, such men as C. Loyer, W. R. King, Peter H. Shires, J. A. Henderson, and others of similar standing in the *Inquirer's* party, are "Copperheads," then it is hard to tell upon whom the jaundiced eyes of the editor will not next fall in suspicion. But it makes very little difference whether the *Inquirer* man favors or condemns the movement. People of all parties will see, at a glance, that its success would be beneficial to our county, and that unless it is successful, some thirty thousand dollars will go out of the county never to return.

The Copperheads held a meeting in the Dutch Corner, on last Friday night. A good place to begin, they ought to have left a missionary or two out there.—*Bedford Inquirer.*

The organ of the Kinkyheads sneers at the people of what it styles "the Dutch Corner." The editor of that profound expositor of political science, thinks that he can scoff at those people with impunity, because there are but very few of his own political kith among them. We wonder, however, whether our friends, Andrew E. Dibert, Thomas Imler, Adam Dibert, and several other "good Republicans" (if the term is not obsolete) we wot of in the "Corner," think, with their editor, that "missionaries" ought to be left with them? Citizens of Bedford township, walk up to the *Inquirer* office and get yourselves civilized!

It is believed the Copperheads will make a desperate effort to carry the Spring elections.—*Inquirer.*

☞It is quite certain that the Blacksnakes *are* making a violent effort to crawl into the township offices. Nothing could prove this more conclusively than their hissing and snapping at what they call "Copperheads." Get your *clubs* ready for the blacksnakes.

We can hardly imagine what has got wrong with the mail arrangements between this place and Huntingdon.—*Wheelbarrow.*

We can tell you. The P. O. Department is in the hands of the Underground Railroad Company, and there is a little too much negro freight on that line to allow white people's letters to pass over it, unobstructed and unmolested.

☞R. Bruce Petrikin, Esq., of Huntingdon, was on Wednesday last, elected Senatorial delegate to represent the counties of Somerset, Bedford and Huntingdon in the next Democratic State Convention, with instructions to support Hon. John Cessna, of this county, for Governor. Somerset county was not represented. Mr. Petrikin was elected on the 21st ballot.

☞A bloody riot took place at Detroit, a few days ago, occasioned by an outrageous assault made by a negro upon the person of a white female. Thirty-five houses in the negro quarter of the city were destroyed, several negroes killed and many of them wounded and driven into Canada.

☞See the advertisement of Mr. Wm. Hartley in this issue. His store is complete in every department and his goods will be sold at the lowest prices. Hartley is a man of enterprise and merits his share of public patronage.

☞The Abolitionists are compelled to admit that our armies are making slower progress now than ever before. They are forced to acknowledge that McClellan moved faster and did more than Hooker, Rosecrans and Hunter. See the last issue of the Abolition organ.

Bedford Tp. Democratic Ticket.

The Democrats of Bedford tp., have nominated the following excellent ticket:

Constable—Charles Koons.
Justice—Wm. S. Fluke.
Supervisors—Jacob Fetter, Alex. Gilson.
School Directors—J. Brown, J. T. Gephart.
Judge—Wm. Leary.
Inspector—Daniel Fetter.
Assessor—F. H. Beegle.
Auditor—John S. Ritchey.
Town Clerk—A. J. Reighard.

☞General Banks, referring to the difficulty of supporting the Lousiana negroes unemployed, says that "more than sixty thousand dollars were applied to the support of dependent and destitute persons in the month of January."

☞The *Inquirer* publishes the speech of Daniel S. Dickinson, an apostate from the Democratic party, and tries to make people belie ve that he is still a Democrat. Such attempts at deception will not succeed in this country. It also published the speech of Hendrick B. Wright, favoring a protection of the war, but refrained very carefully from publishing a subsequent speech of that gentleman, denouncing abolitionism and eulogizing Gen. McClellan. Why does it not publish the letter?

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE.—This favorite of the ladies is again on our table. The present number contains contributions from T. S. Arthur, Frank Lee Benedict, Ella Rodman, Mrs. Ann S. Stephens and others, and furnishes quite a treat for literary folks. Mrs. Ann. S. Stephens, one of the editors of the work, is a continual contributor to its pages. Those who have read Poe's *critiques*, will remember the admiration of that lamented author for the genius of Mrs. Stephens.—The fashion plates and other illustrations in Peterson are very good and the print is always superior.

HARPER'S MONTHLY.—We have before us the March number of this prince of the monthlies. It contains articles from the pens of Benson, J. Lossing, Charlotte Taylor, J. Ross Browne, Marian C. Evans, Caroline Chesebro', G. W. M. Curtis, Anthony Trollope and other eminent writers. The illustrations are by the best artists and are all in good taste and well executed. Harper is always a welcome visitor to our sanctum.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The semi-annual meeting of the Bedford County Teachers' Association will be held in the Court-House in Bedford, on Friday and Saturday the 10th and 11th of April, 1863, beginning at 1½ o'clock, A. M., on Friday.

The executive committee respectfully submit the following program of exercises.

Lectures. Rev. B. H. Hunt, of Schellsburg, John B. Fluke, Esq., of Pattonsville.

Reports. Geo. Sigafoos. County uniformity of Text Books.

J. E. Satterfield. Progress of Common Schools in Bedford County.

E. F. Kerr. Oral Instruction and the true use of Text Books.

Essayists. Misses M. V. Smith, L. Arnold, A. E. Younkin, M. A. Williams and Mattie Allison.

Questions for Discussion:

1. What are the prominent causes of Failure in Teaching.
2. How can the cordial cooperation of parents be best secured.
3. Can Teaching be reduced to a science.
4. Do the good morals of a community depend on its intelligence?

J. GILBERT FISHER, Chairman.

Union League.

A meeting, of the loyal citizens of the Borough of Bedford and vicinity was held at the Court House in said Borough, on Saturday evening last. Jeramiah K. Bowles was called to the chair and George Sigafoos was appointed secretary.

The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Whereas, this meeting has been called for the sole object of organizing an association of loyal men of Bedford and vicinity without regard to their previous political opinions or party relations and with the patriotic purpose of rendering as much service as possible to the Government in its endeavors to maintain the integrity of The Union and suppress the rebellion, it is therefore declared that the following shall be regarded as the fundamental principles of the association.

1st That the safety of the country and the perpetuation of the republic, are the highest considerations that can be addressed to the mind of the patriot and citizen.

2d. That sympathy, with the traitors and rebels now in arms to subvert the Government, is a crime not less heinous, and more destructive in its influence, than open treason itself.

3d. That true patriotism demands constant and vigilant efforts to discountenance all disloyalty and treason in whatever shape or wherever they may be manifested as well as a zealous support, both by word and action, of all measures employed by the Government to maintain its authority and preserve the integrity of the Union.

Resolved.—That this association shall be known as the "Union League of the Borough of Bedford and vicinity."

That the officers shall be a President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer to continue in office during the pleasure of the association. That every man who subscribes to the noble sentiment of the immortal Jackson, *"The Federal Union it must be preserved"* may and is cordially invited to become a member.

That the only qualification for membership shall be an honest support to the principles now announced.

That no man in becoming a member, is required to surrender any political opinion he may entertain, that is not inconsistent with strict fidelity and allegiance to the Government of the United States nor to separate himself from any political party to which he may be attached.

Resolved, further, that it is the undivided sentiment of this meeting that the war for the suppression of this unjustifiable and most iniquitous rebellion, should be prosecuted with unremitting vigor and energy.

Resolved, That any interference on the part of Great Britain or France or any other nation in the affairs of this government, whether proposed on the ground of effecting a compromise or in any other manner, with intent to establish the independence of the so called confederate states should be regarded, if persisted in, as a cause of war.

Resolved, That we deem it our highest duty and privilege to give to the government all the aid and support in our power in this hour of peril and trial, and that we will cheerfully submit to any measure that may be adopted with the view of crushing out the rebellion and restoring the authority of the Constitution, and replacing the flag of the country over every part of the United States.

Resolved, That the Editors of the Inquirer and Gazette, be request to publish the above preamble and resolutions.

Fines of Conscientious Men.

Mr. Kline, of Fayette, has introduced a bill in the Legislature, providing for the payment of money ($300) by those who conscientiously scruple to bear arms.

We understand that in some counties the people contemplate petitioning the Legislature to allow the money accruing from this source to go into the county treasuries, arguing that it should not go to the General Government, because the State furnished her quota of men to the Government, nor into the State treasury, because this county (for instance) has furnished its full quota of men to the State, and therefore it is not proper that the State should have our men from the county and our money too. The fund would pay the bounty to volunteers, besides leaving a large relief fund. The idea will no doubt at once be taken hold of throughout the State.—*Gettysburg Compiler.*

Army Correspondence.

CAMP 55th Reg't, P. V., Feb. 24th, 1863.

MR. EDITOR:

Thinking a few lines would be acceptable from this part of creation, I send you a few items for your columns.

We are still on the old camp near Beaufort, at which place we have fixed up nice and comfortable quarters. The health of the troops at this place, is excellent,—could not be expected to be better than a present. The weather is fine. None of the severity of a Northern winter disturbs us.

Changes are frequent in the different military posts. It seems that changing commanders in the different parts of the army, is a branch of military science, that cannot be dispensed with in conducting a campaign. Gen. Seymour was placed in command at this post, and only discharged the duties devolving upon him, for the brief tima he acted in that capacity. But, Gen Hunter, returning to resume the command of this department, chose him a member of his staff. The command then devolved upon the senior officers here, until Hunter appointed Gen. Saxton, military governor of this department, commander of the troops here. He immediately entered upon his official duties. Our Regiment was inspected by him on the 21st inst. If inspection enhances the proficiency of a regiment ours ought to be a good one, for it is inspected often enough.

Do not suppose that, though we are in the dreary dominions of S. C., we are not enjoying the benefit of a local press. The Archimedian Lever is exerting its influence here, as well as elsewhere. The overgorged literature of the North has ejected one of its brightest intellects, and thrown him down here, to a place in which he can exert his influence and superior (?) intelligence, in behalf of his favorite and "oppressed race," the African. The English language is hardly sufficient for his purpose. It does not contain phrases rich enough, nor eloquence sufficiently profound, to express his noble ideas, and lofty sentiments in behalf of the "down trodden African." The courage, interests and intelligence of the white man dwindle into insignificance, in his estimation, when compared with those of the black. He seems to be the superior of the white man in every respect, as viewed by this *asstute* genius. This sublime writer appears to be a wanderer from some of the celestial planets, who have came here voluntarily to shed a ray of light upon the benighted inhabitants of this mundane sphere. It is in vain to attempt to describe his merits as a writer.

There are also some young ladies here, who have left the salubrious clime and snow-capped hills of fair New England, torn asunder the ties that bind them to home and kindred, and come to sojourn in this pestilential clime, to teach the young idea of the "poor enslaved negro" how to shoot; thus showing that the characteristics of the Pilgrim Mothers, are not entirely lost in their descendants.

Indeed, it appears from the present interest in the welfare of mankind, and *every body else*, that in former times, when the interest of the white man was considered paramount to every thing else, *true philanthrophy* lay dormant, and those who, by an erroneous notion, thought his welfare should first be attended to, were *false* philanthropists.

Congress seems to be infected with the same contagious disease. Session after session is spent exhausting the funds of the treasury in legislating for the negro. Shame on him who is constantly crying about the woes of the oppressed, and cannot see the misery and destitution in his immediate neighborhood!

How long will such depravity prevail!

We had quite a grand scene on dress parade, the 22nd inst. The enlisted men of this Regt. purchased the Col. a magnificent sword and the anniversary of Washington's birth day was chosen for the presentation. It was presented as a token of respect, and cost $35; including belt, sash, &c., $130.

Yours truly,

JUNO.

CLEAR RIDGE, March 4th, 1863.

MR. MEYERS:

Although I have never before written anything for publication, I venture to address you these few lines in the hope that you will give them a place in your valuable paper.

The change here in public sentiment since the issuing of the emancipation proclamation, is truly astounding. The people cannot see how a war for the liberation of the negroes is to restore the Union or do any good to the country. They have discovered that the Administration has defrauded the people by raising armies to fight for the Union and then compelling them to fight for the negroes.

The health of this community is not very good at present. Typhoid fever is raging here and seems to be of a very fatal character. We have but little local news. Our country, as you know, is rather secluded, and we rarely have any stirring intelligence from the outside world. The Bedford Inquirer is about the only curiosity that comes here. I see that by a recent communication in that veracious sheet, some of the "wooly-heads" fear that you, Mr. Editor, may be the choice of the people for our next representative in the Legislature. That correspondent says: "Mr. Meyers never dreamed of anything of the kind, and I am to say for that gentleman that he can serve the Confederacy to a much greater extent by securing a nomination to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, which he now proposes doing." Now, my dear sir, if this anonymous "Nigger-head" is not slandering you, as usual, I hope you will "pitch in," as we will need somebody in the Legislature next year who will stand up, as you have done, for Democracy and right. At any rate, I believe you would make a better legislator than the editor of the *Inquirer* would make a County Superintendent, for which, I understand, he is having "Union Leagues" organized all over the county. But I am, doubtless, making a "bore" of this communication, so I will close. Yours Truly,

YEOMAN.

The War in Tennessee.

A Desperate Fight at Springville—Three Union Regiments Defeated and Overpowered—Escape of the Cavalry and Artillery.

NASHVILLE, March 6.—There was fighting all day yesterday between Van Dorn's rebel command and three Union Regiments of infantry, about 500 cavalry, and one battery, at Springville, about thirteen miles south of Franklin. Colonel Coburn's three regiments of infantry were cut to pieces, or captured by the rebel force. They fought desperately, but their ammunition became exhausted, and being overpowered by superior numbers, were either killed or captured. No reinforcements from Gen. Hulburt's command at Franklin reached the scene of action. Seven regiments of infantry are at that place.

Van Dorn is reported to have 18,000 men in his command.

Further Details of the Disaster.

NASHVILLE, March 6.—The following additional details have been received of the fight near Franklin yesterday. Five regiments of infantry, one battery, the 18th Ohio, with the 7th Pennsylvania and 2d Michigan Cavalry, all under command of Colonel Coburn, of the 33d Indiana, advanced on Spring Hill on the 4th inst. Several spirited skirmishes occurred during the day, our troops camping four miles distant.

On the 5th a movement by the rebels was apparent, causing some disorder at Thompson's Station. The rebels suddenly opened on our men with three batteries, on different points, and at the same time they appeared on each flank in greatly superior numbers. An unequal conflict was maintained with great determination, causing heavy loss on both sides, but finally, resulted unfortunately to our troops.—The largest part of the 33d Indiana, 19th Michigan, 22d Wisconsin, and the 85th Indiana, with most of their commissioned officers, being captured. Our artillery and cavalry were successfully withdrawn. The 124th Ohio was out, but returned without loss. All is quiet to day. The rebels have fallen back. Their force was infantry, with heawier artillery than we had.

Gen. Gilbert's non-action and failure to reinforce Colonel Coburn is severely censured by officers and men.

The Capture of the Indianola.

CINCINNATI, March 5th—Some additional particulars of the capture of the Indianola have been received. When she was attacked the advantage was on the side of the rebel rams.—The Indianola moved slowly compared to them They kept clear of her bow, where her best guns were, and butted the sides and stern.

The Indianola kept changing her guns from side to side, but as fast as this was done the active assailants gained the opposite side, and in the boldest manner butted her again. The Indianola had a coal barge on each side. These were sunk immediately. At length Captain Brown announced the boat in a sinking condition and surrendered. The action lasted about twenty minutes.

It is reported at Lake Providence that the Indianola was sunk by her crew to escape capture.

News from Vicksburg.

Mystery in Connection with the Loss of the Indianola—Completion of the Lake Providence Canal, &c.

MEMPHIS, March 3, 1863.—The Indianola was captured under circumstances that lead to the belief that she was unnecessarily surrendered. Last Friday the Indianola and Queen of the West were discovered under the guns at Warrenton, both in a condition for effective service.

The sickness in the army is increasing.

The canal between the Mississippi river and Lake Providence is finished. The water is not yet let in.

Democratic Club.

The Democrats of Bedford Borough are respectfully requested to meet at the Court House, on Saturday evening next, the 14th inst., for the purpose of organizing a Democratic club, and putting in nomination a ticket to be voted at the coming spring election.

Candidates, Attention!

We have a number of announcements on hand and will publish them next week. We make this notice so that all may have an opportunity to announce themselves. Our charges for announcements will be $3.00 for Assembly, Prothonotary and Sheriff; $2.00 for Treasurer, and $1.00 for Commissioner. Director and Auditor.

—MARRIED—

IRVINE—MANN.—On the 11th inst., by the Rev. H. Heckerman, Mr. Henry F. Irvine, to Miss Emma E. Mann, both of Bedford, Pa.

☞We wish the happy couple long life and all the bliss that matrimony is heir to.

—DIED—

HARCLEROAD.—In Friend's Cove, on Sunday evening, February the 22d, 1863, Jonathan Harcleroad, Sen., aged 75 years, 4 months and 29 days.

The deceased was for many years a member of the German Reformed Church of Friend's Cove, and died in the hope of a blissful immortality. At his funeral were present eight sons and their wives, and two daughters with their husbands—all his living children. Not often doth this happen. Peace to his ashes!

FLUKE.—In Hopewell township, near Hopewell, on Monday evening the 2d inst., Eli Fluke, Sr, aged about 71 years.

The deceased was also a worthy member of the German Reformed Church, at Yellow Creek in this county. His last illness was protracted and very painful; but he bore it all with most remarkable patience and christian resignation. He died in the triumphs of faith, and his body now rests in the glorious hope of the first resurrection.

HOOVER.—On the 5th inst., at her residence in St. Clair township, Mrs. Nancy Hoover, aged 89 years and one month.

GRIFFITH.—On March 2d., at Marietta, Mrs. Hannah Griffith, aged 75 years, 9 months and 26 days.

Mother Griffith has left a large family to mourn her loss. She leaves eight sons, five daughters, eighty-three grand children, and twelve great grand children, numbering in all, one hundred and eight children. COM.

NEW JERSEY LANDS FOR SALE.—Also, GARDEN OR FRUIT FARMS.

Suitable for Grapes, Peaches, Pears, Raspberries, Strawberries, Blackberries, Currants, &c., of 1, 2½, 5, 10 or 20 acres each, at the following prices for the present, viz: 20 acres for $200, 10 acres for $110, 5 acres for $60, 2½ acres for $40, 1 acre for $20. Payable by one dollar a week.

Also, good Cranberry lands, and village lots in CHETWOOD, 25 by 100 feet, at $10 each, payable by one dollar a week. The above land and farms are situated at Chetwood, Washington township, Burlington county, New Jersey. For further information, apply, with a P. O. Stamp, for a circular, to

B. FRANKLIN CLARK,
No. 90, Cedar street, New York, N. Y.
Jan. 16, 1863,—1 y.

HON. C. L. VALLANDIGHAM'S
RECORD ON
Abolition, Slavery and the Civil War.

This work is in press and will soon be ready. It contains complete and accurate copies of Mr. Vallandigham's principal speeches on the subjects above named. Also parts of many other speeches, with letters, incidents, votes, etc., etc. The work has been carefully edited and is believed to present fairly and correctly, the political record and position of a man, whose views in regard to the cause of our National troubles, and the right remedies for them are attracting an extraordinary amount of public attention.

The work is on good, substantial paper, 208 pages, large octavo 8 vo.

Price—Paper covers, 50 cts., Cloth, 75 cents.

Delivered by mail or express, prepaid, on receipt of the price.

☞Send orders, with the money enclosed, to Columbus, Ohio, addressed to J. H. RILEY & Co., or to Gov. MEDARY, office of the *Crisis*. A large sale is expected.

March 13, 1863.

SIX CENTS REWARD.

Ran away from the subscriber, on the morning of the 9th of March, 1863, Louisa Kriger, a bound girl, about 8 years of age, dark complexion, and had on when she left a calico dress and other common clothing. The above reward will be given, but neither thanks nor charges for bringing her back.

Schellsburg, March 13. HENRY MOWRY.

Bedford County, ss:

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for said county, on the 9th day of February, A. D. 1863, before the Judges of the said Court,

On motion of O. E. Shannon, Esq., the Court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Michael Fluck, late of Hopewell township, dec'd. to wit, ten full heirs, as follows: First, Jacob, a brother, residing in Bedford county, Pa., 2nd Henry, dead, leaving issue John, residing in Blair county, Wm. S., residing in Bedford county, Henry residing in Bedford county, Emanuel residing in Harrison county, Missouri, Levi residing in Bedford county, Pa., Samuel S. residing in Bedford county, Pa., Savannah Bowser, Jefferson county, Pa., Mary wife of D. S. Longenecker, dead, leaving issue 3 children, Nancy Jane, Louisa and Henry; third, Abram, dead, leaving issue Henry Fluck, in Hopewell township, Bedford county; fourth, Frederick, residing in Armstrong county, Pa.; fifth, Eli residing in Bedford county, sixth, William residing in Bedford county, seventh, Catharine Gorsuch, eighth, Susan Snyder, dead, leaving issue four children, William, Catharine Lingenfelter, wife of Daniel Lingenfelter, residing in Bedford county, Mrs. Smeltzer, wife of Ephraim Smeltzer, residing in Benton county, Iowa, and Eliza Snyder residing in Bedford county, Pa., ninth, Tobias, dead, leaving issue six children as follows, Mary Bare, wife of John Bare, residing in Bedford county, Pa., Henry S. Fluck, John B. Fluck, Catharine, wife of Samuel Tetwiler, Samuel Fluck, Susan, wife of Conrad Imler, tenth Mary Fluck, residing in Bedford county, Pa., to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the first Monday of May, the 4th day, A. D. 1863, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased, at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of our said Court and to the Sheriff of said county directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

L. S. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of said Court at Bedford, the 12th day of February, A. D. 1863.

Attest, A. B. BUNN, Clerk.
JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff. March 13.

Bedford County, ss:

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for said county, on the 9th day of February, A. D. 1863, before the Judges of the said Court,

On motion of S. L. Russell, Esq., the Court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Daniel Houk, late of Cumberland Valley township, deceased, to wit: One daughter, named Mary, intermarried with Amos Gross, residing in Allegany co., Md., and the children of his son, Geo. Houk, dead, viz: Drusilla, intermarried with Daniel Wolford, Oliver P. H. Houk, Daniel Houk and Geo. C. Houk, the three last named being minors; said children all residing in Cumberland Valley township, aforesaid, the children of Sarah, now deceased, who was intermarried with John B. Hardinger, viz: George Hardinger, now residing in Monroe county, Michigan, Sarah Amanda, intermarried with Geo. Hite, residing in Cumberland, Md., Daniel H. Hardinger, lately residing in Logan county, Illinois, now in the army of the United States, Hiram Hardinger, residing in Cumberland Valley township, aforesaid, the children of Elizabeth, now deceased, who was intermarried with John Hardinger, viz: Daniel H. Hardinger, lately residing in the state of Ohio, now in the army of the United States, Reuben Hardinger, lately residing in the said township of Cumberland Valley, now in the army of the United States, and George W. Hardinger, residing in said township of Cumberland Valley, and the children of Drusilla, now deceased, who was intermarried with Zadoc Brashears, viz: Daniel Forest Brashears, lately residing in Allegany county, Md., now in the army of the United States, Joseph Brashears, lately residing in said county of Allegany, Md., but now in the army of the U. States, Ann Maria Brashears, and William Brashears, who are minors, residing in said Allegany county, Md., to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the first Monday of May, A. D. 1863, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased, at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of our said Court and to the Sheriff of said county directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

L. S. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of said Court at Bedford, the 12th day of February, A. D. 1863.

A. B. BUNN, Cl'k.
Attest—JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.
March 13, 1863.

Bedford County, ss:

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for said county, on the 9th day of February, A. D. 1863, before the Judges of the said Court,

On motion of O. E. Shannon, Esq., the Court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Mrs. Eve Clear, late of Bedford township, dec'd, to wit: Susan Stickler, residing in Bedford county, Pa., Rachel, intermarried with Zach. Koons, Bedford, Pa., Betsy Clear, Margaret, wife of Lewis Lingg, Sarah, wife of Nicholas Russell, Rosannah, wife of George Riddle, residing in Ohio, Hetty, wife of Thomas Amich, residing in Bedford county, Henry Clear, residing in Bedford county, Pa., to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the first Monday, 4th day of May, A. D. 1863, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased, at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of our said Court, and to the Sheriff of said county directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

L. S. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of said Court at Bedford, the 12th day of February, A. D. 1863.

A. B. BUNN, Clerk.
Attest—JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.
March 13, 1863.

Hartley's Column.

Hardware in all its variety can be had at the

MAMMOTH STORE OF WM. HARTLEY,

where he has the greatest part of his immense stock purchased at the OLD PRICES

He is also sole agent in Bedford county, for the sale of the celebrated

CHAMBERSBURG COOK STOVE,

which is the *heaviest and best planned* Cook Stove ever sold in this county, as all must admit who examine it—call and see it.

HOUSEHOLD HARDWARE AND IRON COOKING UTENSILS, POTS, WAFFLE IRONS, SKILLETS, GRIDDLES, GRIDIRONS, &C., IN GREAT QUANTITY.

Iron and Nails,

By the pound or ton.

POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY,

BUILDING MATERIAL, LOCKS, HINGES,

GLASS, PUTTY, PAINTS & OILS.

BRUSHES, of all kinds, at OLD PRICES.

PLANES, CHISELS, BRACES AND BITS.

WOODEN WARE.

SPAHN'S ATMOSPHERIC CHURNS,

Wash Boards, Buckets, Brooms, Baskets, Shoemakers' and Saddlers' Tools and Findings of all kinds.

MOROCCO AND CALF SKINS.

Carriage Springs, Axle's Steel, Felloes, Bows, Enameled Moulin—Forks, Rakes, Scythe Snaths, Grind Stones, Grain Cradles, Shovels, Spades, Mill Saws, Meat Saws and Hand Saws.

A NEW ARTICLE OF COAL OIL,

the cheapest in town, as it does not burn away fast. TRY IT. The new Philadelphia INDIA RUBBER OIL PASTE.

BOOT AND SHOE BLACKING.

the best article of the kind made. Try a box.

COAL OIL LAMPS,

BLOODY RUN CASTINGS,

FRESH PHILADELPHIA GARDEN SEEDS,

Warranted Genuine and Good.

Hartley is Agent for the Great Iron and Steel

Mowing Machine,

The last invention of the age.
Also—Agent for the World Renowned

"BUCKEYE REAPER AND MOWER."

Farmers desiring to procure either of the above machines, must order by the middle of April, as the demand will be greater than ever before. Send in your orders NOW!

Hartley is also agent for the unequaled

GUM ROLLER, GUM SPRING

Grain Drill;

This is now too well known to need commendation. Hartley WARRANTS every machine sold to come up to the REPRESENTATION. He has sold to hundreds—and has had NO LAW SUITS. He is agent for the very best Farm Machinery and Cook Stoves, than any one has yet produced. Any person wanting a Reaper, Mower, Cook Stove, Grain Drill, or Farm Implement of ANY DESCRIPTION will find it to their interest to buy from HARTLEY both as to quality of goods and price.

Bedford, March 13, 1863.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue and in pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Common Pleas of Bedford county, there will be sold on the premises, at the late residence of Benjamin Wigfield, at public vendue, on Friday the 27th day of March, inst., the following real estate, viz: One tract of land situate in Southampton township, Bedford county, adjoining lands of Jacob Conrad, Abel Barnes, Philip Chingaman, and Elizabeth Wigfield, containing 142 acres and 61 perches, with a story and a half log house and kitchen attached, double log barn, blacksmith shop, wagon shed and spring house thereon erected, and an apple orchard—one acre reserved for grave yard. Terms—one-third of purchase money to be paid in hand on confirmation of sale, balance in two equal annual payments thereafter without interest.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.

March 6, 1863.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed Auditor to ascertain amount of liens against John C. Statler, in the estate of John S. Statler dec'd, will meet the parties in interest at his office in the Borough of Bedford, on Wednesday, the 18th day of March, 1863, when and where all may attend.

JOHN PALMER,
March 6, 1863. Auditor.

Public Sale

OF

Valuable Real Estate.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will expose to public sale upon the premises on Saturday the 14th March, next, the following described real estate, viz:

A tract of land, containing 63 acres, with a story and a half log house and double log barn thereon erected; also, an apple orchard thereon of choice fruit—about 50 acres are cleared and under good fence. About three acres of this land is good meadow. A never failing spring of good water near the house.

Also—One tract containing about 170 acres, with a two story frame house with basement, a good bank barn and other out buildings thereon erected; also, a young apple orchard and good sugar camp thereon—about 40 acres cleared and under good fence—about 4 acres meadow. There is a good stream of water running through this property close to the house.

Also—one other tract containing about one hundred acres, twenty-five of which are cleared and under good fence—the balance well timbered.

Possession to be given 1st of April, 1863.

TERMS:—One third in hand, and balance in two equal annual payments with interest from confirmation of sale.

JOSEPH DULL,
Trustee of Isaac Geoghanour, dec'd.

HARDWARE,

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

Stoves & Tin Ware,

SIGN OF THE "MILL SAW."

BLYMIRE & SON have returned from the cities with a new and full assortment of everything in their line of business.

HARDWARE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, AXES, ADZES, DRAW KNIVES, HATCHETS, HAMMERS, BUTCHER'S, SPENCER'S, GREVE'S, BOCKER'S AND OTHER FILES.

Our Stock of Shelf Hardware is complete.

CARPENTERS' TOOLS OF ALL KINDS.

Our stock of CUTLERY is large, of latest styles, and best quality.

STOVES.

Our Stove Department is complete, being the largest assortment of

COOKING, PARLOR & HEATING STOVES IN BEDFORD COUNTY.

We have the sole agency for the WELLINGTON COOKING STOVE, which we will warrant the best Stove in market.

WOODEN WARE OF ALL KINDS,
Tubs, Buckets, Brooms, Brushes, Churns, Baskets, Wash Boards, Bowls, &c.

IRON, GLASS, NAILS, PUTTY, OILS,
Paints, Turpentine, Benzine, Pipes, Tobacco, &c.

We have a beautiful assortment of COAL OIL LAMPS,
Also, WICKS, GLOBES, SHADES & CHIMNEYS.

Shoemakers' and Saddlers' Findings, Pegs, Awls, Needles, Awl Hafts, Thread, &c.

TINWARE.

We are prepared to Wholesale and Retail Tinware on very moderate terms.

SPOUTING and JOB WORK done to order.

We ask the attention of the public to our stock of goods. We can sell Shelf Hardware, with few exceptions, at our old rates, and articles that have advanced, we will sell as LOW as the LOWEST.

GEORGE BLYMIRE & SON.

Bedford, March 13, 1863.

Philadelphia Advertisements.

VAN CAMP BUSH. WM. WESLEY KURTZ.

BUSH & KURTZ,

(Formerly BUNN, RAIGUEL & Co.)

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN

Fancy Dry Goods,

No. 137 North Third Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Silks and Dress Goods, Linens and White Goods, Laces and Embroideries, Shawls, Ribbons and Trimmings, Hosiery, Gloves and Notions.

ALSO—Bleached Shirtings, Colored Cambrics, Flannels, Jeans, Ginghams, &c.

March 6, 1863.—1y

C. C. LOWER. H. W. RANK.

LOWER & RANK,

WHOLESALE

TOBACCO, SNUFF & SEGAR

WAREHOUSE

No. 146 North Third Street,

BETWEEN CHERRY AND RACE, WEST SIDE,

PHILADELPHIA.

Country custom respectfully solicited. Our stock is large and will always be as low in price as any in the market. March 6, 1863—1y

CH. G. SOWER, W. H. BARNES, F. C. POTTS.

SOWER, BARNES & CO.,

PUBLISHERS AND DEALERS IN

Miscellaneous, School and Blank Books

AND

STATIONERY,

No. 37, North Third Street, below Arch,
PHILADELPHIA.

PUBLISHERS OF PELTON'S OUTLINE MAPS AND KEYS, The largest and best Outline Maps ever published.

SANDER'S NEW READERS, GREENLEAF'S AND BROOKS' ARITHMETICS, &C.

Blank Books, Writing, Wrapping, Curtain and Wall Papers.

March 6, 1863.

MICHAEL WARTMAN & CO.,

TOBACCO, SNUFF AND SEGAR

MANUFACTORY,

No. 313 North Third Street,

Second door below Wood,

PHILADELPHIA.

M. WARTMAN. H. F. ENGELMAN.

March 6,—1y.

JONES, WARNER & CO

Successor to Fithian, Jones & Co.

Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

NO. 240 MARKET STREET

Five doors below Third, south side,

GIDEON F. JONES, RICHARD C. WARNER, DAVID C. GOLDEN, } Philadelphia.

We cordially invite the attention of the merchants of Bedford county to our large assortment of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods.

March 6, 1863—6m.

WATERMAN, YOUNG & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers,

407 NORTH THIRD STREET,

ABOVE CALLOWHILL,

PHILADELPHIA.

March 7, 1863—1y.

DR. TAYLOR. WM. E. HEMPHILL.

Taylor & Hemphill,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO,

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC SEGARS,

220 Market Street, South side, between 2d and 3d,
March 6, 1863—1y PHILADELPHIA.

J. H. ZIMMERMAN,

WITH

E. A. HENDRY,

SUCCESSOR TO HENDRY AND HARRIS,

Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in

BOOTS & SHOES

No. 55 North Third Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

March 6, 1863—6m.

NEWLIN, PERNLEY & CO.

HARDWARE

JOBBERS AND IMPORTING MERCHANTS,
No. 337 Market Street,
PHILADELPHIA,

Dealers in Butcher's Edge Tools and Files, Together with a general Stock of English and American Hardware.

March 6, 1863.—1y

LEFEVRE, PARK & CO.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

NOTIONS,

Trimmings, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, White Goods,

Umbrellas, Parasols, Looking Glasses, Shirts and Drawers, Yarns, &c.

No. 238 North Third Street, between Race and Vine Streets, PHILADELPHIA.

March 6, 1863—6m

DRY GOODS AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, always under the market prices. We buy our goods exclusively for cash and by that means are enabled to buy very cheap. We sell at a very small advance and buyers can always save from 5 to 20 per cent by making their purchases of us. We have a large STOCK of MUSLINS, LINENS, DRESS GOODS, MEN'S WEAR, &c. To those about commencing housekeeping, one of the best stocks of furnishing goods in Philadelphia will be found here.

R. D. & W. H. PENNELL,
102½ Market st, Phil'a.

March 6th, 1863—3mo.

MILTON COOPER, WM. M. PARHAM, ROBT. D. WORK.

COOPER, PARKHAM & WOK,

MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS OF

HATS, CAPS, FURS

AND

STRAW GOODS,

No. 51 North Third Street,

BETWEEN MARKET AND ARCH,

March 6, 1863—1y PHILADELPHIA.

ARMAR YOUNG, DAVID YOUNG, H. C. MOORE.

ARMAR YOUNG, BRO. & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

EMBROIDERIES, LACES,

White Goods, Hosiery, Mitts, Gloves, Trimmings, &c., No. 429 Market Street, 418 Commerce street, PHILADELPHIA.

March 6, 1863.—1y

PETER ARMBRUSTER & BRO.,

No. 306 North Third Street, Philadelphia.

LOOKING GLASSES, COMBS, CEDAR WARE, CORN BROOMS & BRUSHES,

Laces, Cambrics, Jaconets, Mull Muslins, Gloves and Hosiery of all kinds,

And a general stock of FRENCH, GERMAN and ENGLISH GOODS.

March 6, 1863.—1y

United States Clothing Emporium.

GEO. W REED & CO.

WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS,

No. 423 Market Street, up stairs,

PHILADELPHIA

N. B.—A full assortment of Shirts, Drawers, Overalls and Gum Clothing, constantly on hand.

March 6, 1863—6m.

MARTIN BUEHLER, A. H. HOWARD. } GEO. BONBRIGHT, C. P. SUESSEROTT. }

BUEHLER, HOWARD & CO.

Importers and Dealers in Foreign and Domestic

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

No. 441 Market St., below Fifth,
PHILADELPHIA.

March 6, 1863—1y.

A. A. SHUMWAY & CO.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

Boots & Shoes,

No. 221 Market Street, and 210 Church Alley,
PHILADELPHIA

March 7, 1863—1y.

WM. S. BOYD. JOHN L. HOUGH. W. S. BOYD, JR.

BOYD & HOUGH,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

No. 17 SOUTH WATER ST.,
PHILADELPHIA.

March 6, 1863—6m.

YOUNG'S CELEBRATED

Y. P. M. COFFEE.

I beg leave to introduce to your notice the above substitute for Coffee. YOUNG'S PURE MALT, the greatest and most economizing substitute for Coffee in the world. It is made from pure selected grain, and malted in the Malt House under our own supervision. Previous to malting, the grain passes thro' a Patent Revolving Screen, separating it from all impurities. In offering it to the public, I do so with a firm conviction that it is the

Most Healthy Substitute in the Market.

This Coffee requires less sweetening on account of the saccharine formed in it by the process of malting.

Over two hundred per cent. is saved by using the Y. P. M. Coffee. For sale by the pound, hundred or ton, at one-fourth the price of Rio, Java or Laguayra Coffee.

TRY IT! TRY IT! TRY IT! Grocers, Boarding-house keepers, Hotels, Restaurants and Families will find it to their advantage to give it a trial. One trial will prove the truth of the above assertion.

ALEXANDER YOUNG,
Malt House, 408 & 410 South Street.
Store No. 700 Passayunk Road, Phil'a

A liberal deduction made to wholesale purchasers.

Price 10 cents per pound.

Mar. 6th—4ts.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Diseases of the Nervous System, Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Impotence, and other affections of the Sexual Organs, Physical Debility and Premature Decay—new and reliable treatment, in reports of the Howard Association, sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

March 6, 1863—1y

PUBLIC SALE

By Virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Bedford County, the undersigned, will offer for sale on the premises, four miles North of the Borough of Bloody Run, on SATURDAY, 28th day of March inst., all the following described property of Henry Ritchey, late of West Providence tp., dec'd, to wit:

A TRACT OF LAND

adjoining Joseph W. Tate, Thomas Ritchey, Regry V. Clause and others, containing 130 acres, more or less, fifty acres cleared and under fence, with about 75 fruit trees thereon. The improvements are a Double log Dwelling house, Double log Barn, and other out buildings thereon erected.

TERMS—One third cash, at confirmation of sale, one third to remain in hands of purchaser during the lifetime of the widow, the interest payable to her annually, the remainder in two equal annual payments with interest. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock on said day. ☞ For further particulars, inquire of Joseph W. Tate, Esq., Bedford, or the undersigned, at Hamilton, at the Junction of the Bedford Railroad, and Plankroad near the premises. THOMAS M. RITCHEY,

Mar. 6. Ex'r of Henry Ritchey dec'd.

PUBLIC SALE.

OF

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned will sell at public sale on the premises, on

SATURDAY, THE 21st DAY OF MARCH NEXT,

the following described real estate:

A tract of land containing about

120 Acres

of limestone land, with the following improvements:

A GRIST MILL, SAW MILL, LOG-FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, MILL HOUSE AND TWO TENANT HOUSES,

frame barn, log stable and other outbuildings thereon erected; also, two apple orchards thereon. The land is nearly all cleared and under fence, situate on Will's Creek, and adjoining lands of James Mattingly, Benjamin Valentine, John Cook and others.

ALSO.

A mountain tract of timber land containing about 400 acres, adjoining lands of John Cook, Kerns' heirs and others.

TERMS—One third in hand at confirmation of sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments with interest.

Possession given on the 1st April 1863.

JAMES MATTINGLY,
Executor of Charles Hoyman, dec'd.

Feb. 27, 1863.—ts.

PUBLIC SALE.

OF

REAL ESTATE IN CUMBERLAND VALLEY.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned will expose to public sale, upon the premises, on

SATURDAY, 28TH MARCH, NEXT,

the following described real estate, the property of David Dicken, dec'd, to wit:

Tract "C" as designated in the Inquisition on said estate, and containing 203 & 151 perches, neat measure, adjoining lands of Moses Dicken, Sam'l Elliott, Jacob Sliger, Elias Hardinger and others.

The improvements are Three Log Houses, Barn, Spring House and other out-buildings. About one-half the land is cleared—contains two streams of running water, Spring, Orchard, &c.

TERMS:—One-third of the purchase money to remain in the land and the interest thereof to be paid the widow during her life—One other third to be paid at confirmation of sale and the other third payable in two equal annual payments without interest.

JONATHAN C. DICKEN,

March 6,—4ts. Ex'or.

Public Sale

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

By order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County there will be sold, on the premises, on

SATURDAY 14TH MARCH NEXT,

at public vendue, a certain tract of land situate in Southampton township, Bedford county, adjoining land of William James, Asa Howsare, Richard Barthelow and others containing

254 Acres,

with a log dwelling house one and a half stories high, about 35 acres cleared, and a Saw Mill thereon that will cut one hundred feet of lumber in an hour.

TERMS OF SALE—One third to be paid in hand on confirmation of sale, and the remainder in two equal annual payments thereafter without interest.

DAVID HOWSARE,

Feb 14, 1863. Guardian &c.

PUBLIC SALE

OF

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, there will be sold, on the premises, on

SATURDAY 14TH MARCH NEXT,

the following described Real Estate: A tract of land containing

201 Acres & 103 Perches,

neat measure, situate in Snake Spring township, with **Log House, Log Barn,** and other out buildings thereon erected, late the property of Solomon Harkleroad, dec'd.

TERMS OF SALE—One-third to be paid in hand on confirmation of sale, and the remainder in two equal annual payments thereafter, without interest.

JOHN CESSNA,

Administrator of Solomon Harkleroad, dec'd.

Feb. 27, 1863.

Public Sale

OF

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, there will be sold at public auction, on the premises, on

SATURDAY, 21st OF MARCH, NEXT,

the following Real Estate, late the property of Daniel McDonald, dec'd., to wit: One tract of land situate in Union township, adjoining lands of John Claycomb, John McDonald's heirs and others, containing 55 acres and 17 perches, being the Mansion tract, with a

TWO STORY LOG HOUSE, DOUBLE LOG BARN AND OUT-BUILDINGS,

an orchard, and about 45 acres cleared.

ALSO—One other tract of land, situate in St. Clair township, adjoining lands of John Claycomb, John McDonald's heirs, George Vickroy, Frederick Stanibaugh and others, being that on which Henry McDonald resides, containing 163 acres and 110 perches, about 75 acres cleared, of which about 12 acres are good meadow, with a Two Story Log Dwelling House, Double Log Barn and out-buildings, and a young Apple Orchard thereon. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock of said day.

TERMS OF SALE—One-third to remain in the hands of the purchaser during the lifetime of the widow, the interest thereof to be paid her annually, one-third of remainder on confirmation of sale, the balance in two equal annual payments thereafter.

HENRY McDONALD,
MICHAEL WERTZ,
Administrators of Daniel McDonald, dec'd.

Feb. 27, 1863.—ts

AHEAD

OF ALL COMPETITION!

THE

Mammoth Stock

AT

J. M. SHOEMAKER'S

CHEAP STORE,

NOW OPENING.

His customers and the public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves.

HIS GOODS

ARE OF THE BEST QUALITY, AND

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!

LOOK

TO YOUR OWN INTEREST

BY EXAMINING MY STOCK.

A LARGE LOT OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes,

OF EXCELLENT QUALITY,

AND VERY CHEAP,

form a part of my new stock.

SPRING WEAR,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Ladies' Dress Goods,

GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE, &C., &C.

All to be had at the store of J. M. Shoemaker.

Bedford, March, 6, 1863.

C. N. HICKOK,

DENTIST.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations entrusted to his care.

NATURAL TEETH filled, regulated, polished, &c., in the best manner, and ARTIFICIAL TEETH inserted from one to an entire set.

Office in the Bank Building, on Juliana street, Bedford.

CASH TERMS will be strictly adhered to.

In addition to recent improvements in the mounting of ARTIFICIAL TEETH on Gold and Silver Plate, I am now using, as a base for Artificial work, a new and beautiful article, (Vulcanite or Vulcanized India Rubber) stronger, closer fitting, more comfortable and more natural than either Gold or Silver, and 20 per cent. cheaper than silver. Call and see it.

C. N. HICKOK.

Bedford, January 16, 1863.

ENTIRELY VEGETABLE

NO ALCOHOLIC PREPARATION!

A PURE TONIC MEDICINE.

DR. HOOFLAND'S

CELEBRATED

German Bitters,

PREPARED BY

Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Phil'a., Pa.

WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE

LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE

Chronic or nervous debility, diseases of the kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach,

such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness, or blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for food, fulness or weight in the Stomach, sour Eructations, sinking or fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, swimming of the head, hurried and difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, Fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, pain in the side, back, chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

And will positively prevent YELLOW FEVER, BILLIOUS FEVER, &c.

THEY CONTAIN

NO ALCOHOL, OR BAD WHISKEY!

THEY WILL CURE the above diseases in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred.

Induced by the extensive sale and universal popularity of Hoofland's German Bitters, (purely vegetable) hosts of ignorant Quacks and unscrupulous adventurers, have opened upon suffering humanity the flood gates of Nostrums in the shape of poor whiskey, vilely compounded with injurious drugs, and christened Tonics, Stomachics and Bitters.

Beware of the innumerable array of Alcoholic preparations in plethoric bottles, and big bellied kegs under the modest appellation of Bitters; which, instead of curing, only aggravate disease, and leave the disappointed sufferer in despair.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

Are not a new and untried article, but have stood the test of fifteen years trial by the American public; and their reputation and sale are not rivaled by any similar preparation.

The proprietors have thousands of letters from the most eminent

CLERGYMEN
LAWYERS,
PHYSICIANS,
AND
CITIZENS,

Testifying, of their own personal knowledge, to the beneficial effects and medical virtues of these Bitters.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?
If you do, use HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

From J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient reason why a man may not testify to the benefit he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of his city, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them, when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these Bitters, at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them.

J. NEWTON BROWN.

Philadelphia, June 23, 1861.

From the Rev. JOSEPH H. KENNARD, Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church.

DR. JACKSON—DEAR SIR:—I have been frequently requested to connect my name with commendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail, but usually I doubt not it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes.

Yours, very respectfully,

J. H. KENNARD.

Eighth, below Coates st., Phil., Dec. 24.

From the wife of ALDERMAN WUNDER, Germantown.

Germantown, June 1, 1861.

DR. C. M. JACKSON—SIR:—It gave me pleasure two years ago, to give you a certificate, testifying what the German Bitters had done for me. I am now perfectly cured of all those diseases your medicine professes to cure, viz:—Dyspepsia, Chronic and Nervous debility, diseases of the Kidneys, &c. The powerful influence it exerts upon Nervous prostration is surprising. I have been consulted frequently in reference to your Bitters, and without hesitation, have recommended it for the above complaints, and in every instance it has effectually cured. Your medicine has a great reputation in Germantown and is now sold in every Drug store, and in most of the Grocery stores here. If any one should question what I say, let them come to Germantown, and I will prove to their satisfaction, that the Bitters have cured in this vicinity more than twenty cases of the above disease.

Respectfully,

HANNAH WUNDER.

Main st., above Rittenhouse, Germantown, P. O.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEIT.

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" on the WRAPPER of each bottle.

Principal Office and Manufactory,

No. 631, Arch Street.

JONES & EVANS,

[Successors to C. M. JACKSON & Co.,] PROPRIETORS

For sale by the Druggists in Bedford.

George B. Amick, St. Clairsville.
J. M. Barndollar & Son, Bloody Run.
John S. Schell, Schellsburg.
G. R. Barndollar, Woodberry.

June 13, 1862—1y.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF BEDFORD COUNTY, FOR 1862.

A. J. SANSOM, Esq.,

TREASURER OF BEDFORD COUNTY,

in account with said county, from the 6th day of January, 1862, until the 5th day of January, 1863.

TREASURER,		DR.
To amount received of late Treasurer Shafer		$230 02
Jacob A. Nicodemus M. Woodberry	1858	4 84
Joseph Evans Broad Top	"	57 50
Jacob B. Anderson Cumb'd Valley	"	29 20
William Young Hopewell	"	40 79
Levi Carpenter Londonderry	"	10 00
John Fickes Union	"	65 35
Samuel Boor Cumberland Valley	1860	45 58
Hugh Wertz Harrison	"	22 39
Leonard Bittner Juniata	"	94 79
John Wilhelm Londonderry	"	96 69
Philip Felton Monroe	"	42 58
Joseph Black Napier	"	4 88
William Lysinger East Providence	"	51 58
Daniel Ritchey West Providence	"	29 00
John Otto Schellsburg	"	10 67
Jacob Berkhimer St. Clair	"	94 88
Philip Klingerman Southampton	"	71 99
Rudolph Hoover Middle Woodberry	"	143 72
Jacob S. Brumbaugh S. Woodberry	"	175 90
R. S. Barclay Bedford Borough	1861	91 79
Samuel Defibaugh Bedford t'p.	"	600 24
John Rinard Broad Top	"	331 77
Henry Shafer Colerain	"	266 62
Henry Wertz Cumberland Valley	"	184 00
Hezekiah May Harrison	"	279 07
James Fink Hopewell	"	121 05
Frederick Hildebrandt Juniata	"	175 57
Jacob Stoler Liberty	"	105 20
William Bonnell Londonderry	"	189 34
John Pennell Monroe	"	244 00
Peter H. Studebaker Napier	"	495 97
D. A. T. Black Providence East	"	185 62
John Manspeaker Providence West	"	168 90
A. E. Schell Schellsburg Borough	"	49 01
John Aldstadt St. Clair	"	423 15
Michael Lutz Snake Spring	"	151 78
Hezekiah Barkman Southampton	"	145 00
Francis Beard Union	"	268 74
Rudolph Hoover Woodberry Middle	"	653 95
Samuel Working Woodberry South	"	451 91
Thomas M. Linch Bedford Borough	1862	208 64
William Phillips Bedford township	"	597 08
Thomas Price Broad Top	"	285 00
John A. Gump Bloody Run Borough	"	161 00
Philip Hardman Cumb'd. Val. t'p.	"	300 00
Martin L. Hetric Colerain	"	243 00
Jonathan Hide Harrison	"	102 77
Samuel Steel Hopewell	"	200 00
Casper Stroup Juniata	"	155 40
William Cook Londonderry	"	264 00
Daniel Stoler Liberty	"	170 00
Baltzer Fletcher Monroe	"	298 00
John Wayde Napier	"	205 00
D. A. T. Black Providence East	"	200 00
John Reily Providence West	"	310 00
Samuel Corl Schellsburg borough	"	115 00
John Robinson Southampton t'p.	"	375 00
Nicholas Koontz Snake Spring	"	410 99
John Feaster St. Clair	"	510 00
Francis Beard Union	"	100 00
Joseph R Durborrow Mid. Wood.	"	959 68
Samuel Working South Woodberry	"	640 90
On unseated lands		358 11
		$14,064 70

TREASURER,	CR.
By amount paid grand jurors	$384 75
" Petit jurors	892 27
Paid on order of Board of Relief	2,715 28
Paid Commissioner Feightner	106 00
" Pearson	98 50
" Shoemaker	95 50
B. W. Garretson building bridge over Dunning's creek	340 50
John J. and Jacob Boor building bridge over Will's creek	762 50
William Dibert repairs to bridge near Bloody Run	89 00
John Mower, Esq., Attorney for Commissioners, &c.,	65 00
John Palmer, Esq., " "	41 00
Mary Morris for scrubbing Prothonotary's, Commissioners, Treasurer's, and Sheriff's offices and privy	24 50
Levi Agnew cleaning and locking up Court House	36 50
Joseph Black money refunded	4 62
Henry Wertz money refunded	16 50
Daniel Ritchey "	85
Geo. W. Householder, administrator of Manspeaker money refunded	14 70
D. A. T. Black " "	19 98
Nathan Bortz " "	2 07
P. H. Studebaker "	36 51
John Major, Esq., holding inquest on body of J. C. Ramsby	11 94
B. J. Castner, Esq., holding inquest on body of man unknown	10 62
John Major, Esq., holding inquest on body of James Richardson	9 13
Commissioners and Clerk holding appeals	110 00
For keeping convicts in Western Penitentiary	38 45
Sheriff Cessna boarding prisoners keeping jail, &c.,	529 46
J. W. Lingenfelter costs on Commonwealth cases	21 65
H. Nicodemus costs on Commonwealth cases	39 34
Costs in Commonwealth vs J. Mench	59 56
Wm. S. Fluke, late Sheriff, costs in Commonwealth cases	50 41
J. J. Cessna costs in Commonwealth cases	575 96
Costs Commonwealth vs T. McCreary	8 14
Cos's Commonwealth vs Geller	6 43
" " " Rebecca Amich	8 05
Holding spring elections for 1862	227 75
Holding General elections	274 10
Dockets for Prothonotary's Office	33 00
Oster & Carn candles, broom, &c.	2 76
George Blymire's bill oil, locks, &c.	6 03
Wm. Hartley's bill ink, pens, &c.	5 20
H. C. Reamer's bill paper, books, &c.	4 77
J. B. Farquhar's bill pen and pitcher	94
Wm. Shafer late Treasurer costs in selling 9 tracts of land	33 87
S. H. Tate Prothonotary	179 26
A. Barnhart's bill wood for Court House	35 00
Edward Huffman " " "	21 00
Adam Diehl " " "	35 00
Nathaniel Smith bill wood for Jail	12 00
H. Nicodemus clerk to Commissioners	183 00
Charles Merwine cutting wood at Court House	60 00
John Brice interest on borrowed money	300 00
John Sill " " "	120 00
H. Egolf arresting horse thief	23 44
H. Nicodemus making triennial assessment books	50 00
J. Mower repairs to Court House & Jail	24 00
H. Nicodemus transcribing triennial assessment	44 00
George Blymire repairing spouting and lamp at Court House	8 11
John A. Cessna plastering at Jail	1 25
Thomas M. Lynch " "	1 50
H. Nicodemus holding appeals, &c.	33 00
H. Nicodemus making and distributing duplicates and attending bridge sales	39 00
H. Nicodemus swearing election Boards and Commissioners	5 25
John Kirby repairing oven in Jail	1 52
Edward Norris making key, &c.	62
Cath. Barnhart damages for opening road	10 00
John Mower, Esq., ex'r. of John Holderbaum, damages for opening road	10 00
Road and bridge viewers	263 50
B. F. Meyers bill for printing	285 25
David Over " "	105 05
J. R. Durborrow "	66 00
Assessors notifying taxables and attending elections	256 02
Constables making returns, &c.	274 68
Return Judge to Chambersburg	15 30
Joshua Mower tip stave	27 00
Alonzo Robins "	28 50
Levi Agnew Court crier	56 00
John Ling attending jurors	15 62
Wm. A. Powell "	3 00
Wm. Sparks "	3 00
John G. May "	3 00
J. L. Price "	3 00
J. L. Yonger "	3 00
Wm. Bowell "	21 07
Charles McLaughlin Senatorial return judge	14 00
Fox and wild cat scalps to sundry persons	246 81
Uncurrent money taken of P. Clingerman by order of Commissioners	10 00
Levi Agnew attending Auditors settlement	3 00
Treasurers salary	300 00
For postage and stationery	5 00
County Auditors and clerk	70 00
County Auditors and clerk auditing relief fund for 1861 and 1862	30 00
Treasurer's commission on $2,718 28, the relief fund at 3 per cent	81 45
Miscellaneous	64 07
Charges $14,064 70	$11,227 21
Payment 11,227 21	
Balance due county $ 2,837 49	

Statement of moneys due and owing to Bedford County.

Abraham Snowden Cumbd Valley	1854	$39 79
Jacob A. Nicodemus Woodberry M.	"	78 23
John A. Osborn Broad Top	1857	79 90
James Smith St. Clair	"	28 00
Lemuel Evans Broad Top	1858	237 08
John Morgart Cumberland Valley	"	109 24
Solomon Steel Hopewell	"	174 26
Jacob Nicodemus Woodberry M.	"	102 27
Joseph Evans Broad Top	1859	4 70
George Rhodes Liberty	"	36 53
Levi Carpenter Londonderry	"	7 86
Jacob S. Brumbaugh Woodb'y. South	"	26 61
Simon Stuckey Colerain	1860	77 28
Abraham Croyle Union	"	278 78
Jacob S. Brumbaugh Woodberry S.	"	208 24
†R. D. Barclay Bedford Borough	1861	279 76
*Samuel Defibaugh Bedford tp.	"	115 10
Frederick Hildebrandt Juniata	"	202 66
William Bonnell Londonderry	"	112 45
John Pennell Monroe	"	46 64
John Aldstadt St. Clair	"	158 99
Hezekiah Barkman Southampton	"	117 31
Francis Beard Union	"	6 89
Rudolph Hoover Woodberry Middle	"	142 92
*Thomas M. Linch Bedford bor.	1862	789 98
Wm. Phillips Bedford township	"	930 76
John A. Gump Bloody Run bor.	"	31 84
Thomas Price Broad Top	"	377 39
Philip Hardman Cumb'd. Valley	"	608 57
†Martin L. Hetrick Colerain	"	701 89
Jonathan Hyde Harrison	"	255 20
Samuel Steel Hopewell	"	211 96
†Casper Stroup Juniata	"	480 98
Wm. Cook Londonderry	"	286 94
†Daniel Stoler Liberty	"	157 65
Baltzer Fletcher Monroe	"	324 93
John Wayde Napier	"	792 66
D. A. T. Black Providence East	"	264 83
John Reily Providence West	"	69 18
Samuel Corl Schellsburg borough	"	57 34
John Robison Southampton	"	165 69
†Nicholas Koontz Snake Spring	"	210 86
John Feaster St. Clair	"	558 04
Francis Beard Union	"	672 63
Joseph R. Durborrow Woodb'y. M.	"	665 57
Samuel Working Woodb'y. S.	"	785 58
		$12,061 16

*Those marked thus (*) have since paid in full.
†Those marked thus (†) have since paid in part.

Statement of Moneys owed by Bedford county.

To John Sill - - -	$2,000 00
To John Brice - - -	5,000 00
Total	$7,000 00

There is now in the Treasury $3,060 00, subject to the order of the Commissioners.

Bedford County, ss:

The undersigned Auditors of the said county do certify that in pursuance of the several Acts of Assembly in such case made and provided, they met at the Court House in the borough of Bedford, and did audit and adjust the accounts of A. J. Sansom, Esq., Treasurer of said county, for the year 1862, as contained in the foregoing statement, and that we have examined the foregoing accounts of moneys due to, and owed to Bedford county, and have found them correct.

Witness our hands and seals the 7th day of January, 1863.

GEORGE BAUGHMAN,
DANIEL L. DEFIBAUGH,
JOHN H. BARTON,
Auditors.

Attest,
J. W. LINGENFELTER, *Clerk.*

Report of the County Auditors to the Auditor General, January 5th, 1863.

A. J. SANSOM, Esq., Treasurer of Bedford county, in account with the Commonwealth of Penn'a.:

Treasurer,	Dr.
To aggregate amount of taxes outstanding at last settlement	$10,131 87
Aggregate amount of said taxes assessed for 1862	7,926 25
Aggregate amount received on unseated lands	320 98
	$18,379 10

CONTRA	CR.
By amount due and paid late Treasurer Shafer	$ 00 59
Paid State Treasurer per receipts	7,382 16
Exonerations allowed collectors per certificates of Commissioners	213 52
Commissions allowed collectors	416 74
Treasurer's commission on $7,393 64	73 93
B. F. Meyers publishing list of retailers	9 40
J. R. Durborrow " " "	9 40
Outstanding for 1862 and previous years	10,273 86
	$18,379 10

Retailers License.

	Dr.
To aggregate amount for 1862	$552 00
Contra	Cr.
By Treasurers commission	$27 60
Amount paid State Treasurer	524 40
	$552 00

Tavern License.

	Dr.
To amount for 1862	$770 00
Contra	Cr.
By Trrasurers commission	$ 38 50
Amount paid State Treasurer	731 50
	$770 00

Confectionaries License

	Dr.
To amount for 1862	$ 20 00
By Treasurers commission	1 00
Amount paid State Treasurer	19 00
	$ 20 00

Retailers of Liquors by the quart

	Dr.
To aggregate amount for 1862	$ 50 00
Contra	Cr.
By amount of Treasurers commission	$ 2 50
Paid State Treasurer	47 50
	$ 50 00

Eating Houses

	Dr.
To aggregate amount for 1862	$ 67 00
Contra	Cr.
By exoneration on Broad's license	5 00
By Treasurers commission	3 35
Amount paid State Treasurer	58 65
	$ 67 00

Distillers

	Dr.
To amount of license for 1862	$ 60 00
Contra	Cr.
By Treasurers commission	3 00
Amount paid State Treasurer	57 00
	$ 90 00

Ten Pin Alleys

	Dr.
To aggregate amount for 1862	$ 22 50
Contra	Cr.
By Treasurers commission	1 12
Amount paid State Treasurer	21 38
	$ 22 50

Billiard Room

	Dr.
To amount of license for 1862	$ 15 00
Contra	Cr.
By Treasurers commission	37
Exonerations of Hafer	7 50
Amount paid State Treasurer	7 13
	$ 15 00

Bankers License

	Dr.
To aggregate amount for 1862	$ 10 00
Contra	Cr.
By Treasurers commission	50
Amount paid State Treasurer	9 50
	$ 10 00

Bedford County, ss:

The undersigned Auditors of said County, do hereby certify, that in pursuance of the several acts of Assembly in such cases made and provided, we met at the Court house in the Borough of Bedford, and did audit and adjust the accounts between A. J. Sansom, Esq., Treasurer of Bedford County, and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as contained in the foregoing Statements.

Witness our hands and seals the 7th day of January, 1863.

GEORGE BAUGHMAN,
DANIEL L. DEFIBAUGH,
JOHN H. BARTON,
Auditors.

Attest,
J. W. LINGENFELTER, *Clerk.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of Sundry rits of Vend. Exponas, and Lavari Facias to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday, the 14th day of March, A. D. 1863, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following real estate to wit:

All that certain out lot, piece, or parcel of land, situated in the manor of Bedford, in Bedford township, Bedford county, containing 30 acres 120 perches, neat measure, cleared and under fence, adjoining lands of the devisees of S. M. Barclay, Esq., deceased, on the East, and lands of Sarah and C. Sellers, on the West

Also—one other tract of land, situate in St. Clair tp., Bedford co., Pa., containing 75 acres more or less, about 50 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story plank house, bank barn and other out buildings thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Philip Sleek, Lewis Risling and others, and taken in execution as the property of Abel W. Smith.

Also—All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in St. Clair tp., Bedford co., containing 21 acres and 148 perches, and allowance, adjoining lands of John O. Hoover, Thomas McCoy and others, nearly all cleared and under fence, and having thereon erected two log houses, a small double log barn, a blacksmith shop and wagonmaker shop, with an apple orchard, and a never failing spring of good water; also, all of said defendent's interest in and to one acre of ground, adjoining the above, all cleared and under fence, having thereon erected a log frame house, and a stable with a well of water, and taken in execution as the property of Jacob Fisher.

Also—One tract of land containing 90 acres more or less, about 25 acres cleared and under fence, adjoining lands of James McDaniel, John Kennard, Lewis Koontz and others, situate part in Monroe tp., and part in West Providence tp., Bedford co., and taken in execution as the property of Job O'Neal.

Also—Three lots of ground in the town of Hopewell, fronting about 30 feet each on Mifflin Street, and extending back about 150 feet to Oak Street, with a two story plank tavern house with back buildings attached, and plank stable thereon erected, situated in Broad Top tp., Bedford co., and taken in execution as the property of Henry K. Strong dec'd.

Also—all defendant, Samuel Carney's right, title, and interest in and to one tract of land on Will's mountain, containtig 100 acres more or less, adjoining lands of Charles Stucky, Lucinda Smith, and others, situate in Bedford tp., Bedford co., and taken in execution as the property of Samuel Carney.

JOHN J. CESSNA, *Sheriff,*
Sheriff's Office, Feb. 20th, 1863.

Public Sale

OF

VALUABLE PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Will be sold at the late residence of John S Statler, in Napier township, on Tuesday, 17th day of March, next, the following property, viz:—2 fine grey horses, 1 two horse wagon with bed and cover, 1 two horse low broad wheeled and bed, 1 large broad wheeled Wagon and English bed, 1 Carriage, 1 Buggy, 2 Harrows, 4 Plows, 4 setts of good Harness, 50 tons of good Timothy Hay, 550 Bushels of corn ears, 150 Bushels of Wheat, 200 Bushels of Good Oats, 50 Bushels of Buckwheat, a lot of Mixed Grain and a lot of Good Potatoes. 2 Secretaries, 2 Bureaus, several Tables, some 4 dozen chairs, 2 Settees, several bedsteads, a number of Feather Beds, &c., 1 Cook Stove and fixtures, and a lot of excellent carpet, with many articles not necessary to mention.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock of said day and continue from day to day until all is sold. Also, at the same time will be offered for sale, a Tract of Wood land, containing about 14 acres, situate one mile west of Schellsburg, on the Turnpike, adjoining lands of John and Charles Colvin and others.

Terms made known on day of sale.

SAMUEL G. STATLER,
Administrator of J. S. Statler, dec'd.
Feb. 20, 1863.

Public Sale

OF

REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of the County of Bedford, there will be exposed to public sale on the premises, on

FRIDAY, 20TH OF MARCH,

1863, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described real estate, late the property of Mary Burns, dec'd., to wit:

The undivided half part or moiety of that certain tract of land, situate in Napier (now Juniata) township, adjoining lands late of Bekhart Horn, lands of Jacob Kinsey, James Burns Jr., and others, containing

110 Acres and 92 Perches,

nett measure, seventy acres of which are cleared and under fence, and in a good state of cultivation, about ten acres being first rate meadow—and having thereon a good apple orchard and other fruit trees. The improvements are a two story

ROUGH CAST HOUSE,

a Good Bank Barn, and other outbuildings.

TERMS—One half of the purchase money to be paid in cash, at the confirmation of the sale, and the balance in two equal yearly payments thereafter, to be secured by mortgage or Judgement bonds.

ALEX. KING,
Trustee.
Feb. 27, 1863.—ts.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration with the will annexed on the estate of Jacob Stoudenour, late of Colerain Township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said Township, notice is therefore given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment immediately, and those having claims will present them forthwith for settlement.

HENRY P. DIEHL,
Adm'r. cum. test. ann.
Feb. 27, 1863.—6t.

PROSPECTUS

OF

"THE AGE."

A National Democratic Newspaper,

To be published Daily and Weekly in the City of Philadelphia,

BY A. J. GLOSSBRENNER & CO.

A. J. GLOSSBRENNER. P. J. GRUND. WM. H. WELSH.

"THE AGE" will advocate the principles and policy of the Democratic party, and will, therefore, necessarily favor the restoration of the Union as it was, and defend the Constitution of the United States, and that of this Commonwealth.

It will freely and fairly discuss all legitimate subjects of newspaper comment, including, of course, and pre-eminently at this time, all questions connected with the existing unhappy condition of our country.

It will fearlessly criticise the public acts of public servants, and defend the legal and constitutional rights of individual citizens and of sovereign states against assaults from any quarter.

It will seek to awaken the minds of the people to a proper sense of the actual condition of the Republic—to present to them, truthfully, the fearful perils in which we stand as a nation—to exhibit the magnitude of the task that is before them, if they would check our downward progress—and to inspire them with patriotic determination to apply THE REMEDY for our national ills.

In brief, it will, in all things, aim to be the faithful exponent of Democratic principles, and to render itself worthy to be an organ of the Democratic party, under whose auspices our country prospered so long and so well. The restoration of that party—the party of the Constitution and the Union—to power, in the legislative and executive governmental branches of the States and of the Union, we believe to be necessary to avert anarchy, and the utter ruin of the Republic. To contribute to that restoration will be our highest aim.

The News, Literary, Commercial, and other departments, will receive due attention, and will be so conducted as to make "THE AGE" worthy of the support of the general reader.

☞The many difficulties now surrounding an enterprise of the magnitude of that in which the undersigned are engaged, require them to appeal to the public for a generous support, and to ask for "THE AGE" a liberal patronage and extended circulation.

The present state of the preparatory arrangements warrants the expectation, that the first number of the Daily will appear before the close of the present month, (February, 1863.) The Weekly will be issued soon thereafter.

TERMS.

DAILY:		WEEKLY:	
Per annum,	$6.00	Per annum,	$2.00
Six months,	3.00	Six months,	1.00
Three months,	1.50	Three months	50
Copies delivered at the counter, and to Agents & Carriers,	10 copies 1 address		17.50
	2 cts 20 " "		32.00
	30 " "		45.00

☞Payment required invariably in advance.

Address, A. J. GLOSSBRENNER & CO.,
430 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
February 6, 1863—2 mo.

Glen Savage Mills.

The subscriber having a large Steam Saw Mill erected on the late George Mowry tract of timber land, is now ready to receive orders for

LUMBER,

such as White Pine Boards, Plank, Spruce Scantling and Boards, Plastering Lath, Shingling Lath, Shingles, Fencing Boards and Bridge Timbers of any length up to thirty-six feet, Oak or Pine.

☞Orders left at my house in Bedford, or at the Mills, will be thankfully received. Prices moderate.

THOS. C. GARRETT.
Bedford, January 2, 1863.—6m.

Public Sale

OF

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the subscribers living in East Providence township, will sell at public sale, on the premises, in Ray's Cove, West Providence township, on the

20th day of March, inst.,

the following valuable real estate, to wit:

About 274 acres more or less

and about 150 acres cleared and under fence and in an excellent state of cultivation, nearly all sown down in clover, having thereon erected a good

DWELLING HOUSE, DOUBLE LOG BARN,

and other necessary out-buildings, with a large orchard of choice fruit, and a spring of excellent water.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock of said day.

TERMS—One-third of the purchase money to remain in the hands of the purchaser during the lifetime of the widow, the interest thereof to be paid her annually from the date of sale. One third of the balance to be paid at the confirmation of the sale, and the residue in two equal annual payments without interest.

GEORGE W. HOUSEHOLDER,
JOHN MANSPEAKER.
February 13, 1863.

Economy is Wealth!

CURE YOUR COUGH FOR 13 CTS.

The BEST, and CHEAPEST Household REMEDY in the World.

Madame ZADOC PORTER'S

GREAT COUGH REMEDY.

Madame ZADOC PORTER'S Curative Balsam is warronted if used recording to the directions, to cure in all cases Coughs Colds, Whooping Cough, Asthma, and all affections of the throat and Lungs.

Madame Zadoc Porter's Balsam is prepared with all the requisite care and skill, from a combination of the best remedies the vegetable kingdom affords, its remedial qualities are based on its power to assist the healthy and vigorous circulation of the blood, thro' the Lungs. It is not a violent remeby, but emolient warming, searching and effective; can be taken by the oldest person or the youngest child.

Madame Zadoc Porter's Balsam has been in use by the public for 18 years, and has acquired its present sale simply by being recommended by those who have used it to their afflicted friends and others.

MOST IMPORTANT.—Madame Zadoc Porter's Curative Balsam is sold at a price which brings it in the reach of every one to keep it convenient for use of a single bottle will prove to be worth 100 times its cost.

NOTICE.—SAVE YOUR MONEY!—Do not be persuaded to purchase articles at 4s. to $1 which do not contain the virtues of a 13 cent bottle of Madame Porters Curative Balsam, the cost of manufacturing which is as great as that of almost anyother medicine and the very low price at which it is sold, makes the profit to the seller apparently small, and unprincipled dealers will sometimes recommend other medicines on which their profits are larger, unless the customer insist upon having Madame Porter's and no other. ASK for Madame Porter's Curative Balsam, price 13 cents, and in large bottles at 25cents, and take no other. If you cannot get it at one store you can at another.

☞Sold by all Druggists and Storekeepers at 13 cts., and in larger bottles at 25 cts.

HALL & RUCKEL, Proprietors,
NEW YORK.
January 30, 1863.—1y.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.

All who have friends and relatives in the army or navy, should take especial care, that they be amply supplied with these Pills and Ointment; and where the brave soldiers and sailors have neglected to provide themselves with them, no better present can be sent them by their friends. They have been proved to be the soldier's never-failing friend in the hour of need.

Coughs and Colds Affecting Troops,

Will be speedily relieved and effectually cured by using these admirable medicines, and by paying proper attention to the directions which are attached to each pot or box.

Sick Headache and Want of Appetite, Incidental to Soldiers,

Those feelings which so sadden us, usually arise from trouble or annoyances, obstructed perspiration, or eating and drinking whatever is unwholesome, thus disturbing the healthful action of the liver and stomach. These organs must be relieved, if you desire to be well. The pills, taking according to the printed instructions, will quickly produce a healthy action in both liver and stomach, and as a natural consequence a clear head and good appetite.

Weakness or Debility induced by over Fatigue,

Will soon disappear by the use of these invaluable pills, and the soldier will quickly acquire additional strength. Never let the bowels be either confined or unduly acted upon It may seem strange that Holloway's Pills should be recommended for Dysentery and Flux, many persons supposing that they would increase the relaxation. This is a great mistake, for these pills will correct the liver and stomach and thus remove all the acrid humors from the system. This medicine will give tone and vigor to the whole organic system however deranged, while health and strength follow as a matter of course. Nothing will stop the relaxation of the bowels so sure as this famous medicine.

Volunteers Attention! Indiscretions of Youth

Sores and ulcers, blotches and swellings, can with certainty be radically cured if the pills are taken night and morning, and the ointment be freely used as stated in the printed instructions. If treated in any other manner they dry up in one part to break out in another. Whereas this ointment will remove the humors from the system and leave the patient a vigorous and healthy man. It will require a little perseverance in bad cases to insure a lasting cure.

For Wounds either occasioned by the Bayonet, Sabre or the Bullet, Sores or Bruises,

To which every soldier and sailor are liable, there are no medicines so safe, sure and convenient as Holloway's Pills and Ointment. The poor wounded and almost dying sufferer might have his wounds dressed immediately, if he would only provide himself with this matchless Ointment, which should be thrust into the wound and smeared all round it, then covered with a piece of linen from his knapsack and compressed with a handkerchief. Taking night and morning 6 or 8 pills, to cool the system and prevent inflammation.

Every soldier's knapsack and seaman's chest should be provided with these valuable remedies.

CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the words "HOLLOWAY, NEW YORK AND LONDON," are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cts, and $1 each.

☞There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

January 23, 1863.—1y.

O Yes! O Yes!

I take this method of informing the public that I have taken out Auctioneer and Sale License, and will attend whenever desired on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. Apply to

D. T. AKE.
St. Clairsville, Bedford Co., Pa.
December 19, 1862.—6m.

O Yes! O Yes!!

I take this method of informing the public that I have taken out Auctioneer and Sale License, and will attend whenever desired on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

Persons wishing the services of the auctioneer, will please call upon the undersigned before advertising. Apply to JOHN ALSIP,
Jan. 2, 1863. Bedford Pa.

O Yes! O Yes!!

The undersigned having taken out Auctioneer and Sale License, is now ready to CRY SALES on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. It will be recollected that no one is legally entitled to act as a crier of Sales, unless he procures a license. Addres

LEVI AGNEW,
Jan. 2, 1863—tf Bedford, Pa.

O Yes! O Yes!!

The subscriber having taken out Auctioneer and Sale License, will attend wherever desired on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

WILLIAM A. POWELL.
January 16, 1863.

O Yes! O Yes!

I take this method of informing the public that I have taken out Auctioneer and Sale License, and will attend wherever desired on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. Apply to

THOMAS W. HORTON.
Broadtop tp., Bedford co., Pa.
Feb. 13, 1863.

For Sale,

A Patent Two Row Corn Planter,

VERY CHEAP FOR CASH.

Any person wishing to purchase will call on or address

G. G. GIBSON,
Hopewell, Bedford co., Pa.
Feb. 13, 1863.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

An excellent farm, situated 4½ miles North East of Bedford, in Bedford township, containing

180 Acres, More or Less,

is offered at private sale on very reasonable terms. Eighty acres of this farm are cleared and under fence. The improvements consist of a

Two Story Log House and Barn,

A young orchard of choice fruit, &c., &c. The farm adjoins lands of Charles Smith, Tho's. Hughes, and others. The title is entirely free from all incumbrances. For further particulars inquire of the editor of the Gazette, or

JOHN A. RUSH, Bedford, Pa.
March 27, 1863.—tf.

EMPIRE OF FASHION.

PEACE TO BE DECLARED

On the Ninth of June

CHEAP CASH FANCY STORE!

SHUCK BROTHERS will open a new and splendid stock of Fancy Dry Goods, in the new building one door West of S. & W. Shuck's dry goods store on the 5th of June, to consist, in part, of

FANCY DRESS SILKS, CHALLIES,
Poplins, Grenadines, De Laines, Berages,
FRENCH LAWNS, FANCY PRINTS, &c.
SILK and CLOTH MANTILLAS, New Styles!
SHAWLS, in great variety!
MOURNING AND LACE GOODS,
of every description!
READY MADE BONNETS, BONNET TRIMMINGS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS,
CHILDREN'S HATS AND FLATS,
LADIES' GAITERS, SLIPPERS and fine laced Boots
CHILDREN'S do. do. do.

NOTIONS, in Great Variety.

Stockings, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Dress Trimmings, Perfumery, &c., &c.

The above stock will consist of every article usually kept in First Class Fancy Stores, *selected by a lady of superior taste and experience,* who has spent the greater portion of her life in the business, in Second Street and Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. She will take charge of the establishment, and we ask our patrons and the public generally, to call and examine her stock before purchasing elsewhere.

SHUCK BROTHERS.

N. B.—The old firm of S. & W. Shuck also ask a call to see their new stock lately arrived, and a continuance of public patronage.

S. & W. SHUCK.
May 23, 1862.

PUMPS!!!

I am engaged in selling the Erie Pump—certainly the only pump well adapted to this climate.

Persons in need of a good pump will do well to give me a call.

☞Orders from all parts of the county will be attended to with promptness.

Address:
WM. C. SNIVELY,
Schellsburg.
Aug. 1, 1862.—3m

WASHINGTON HOUSE,

BEDFORD, PA.

MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased, for a term of years, the large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOUSE," and lately kept by MRS. COOK. This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS" and persons attending Court, will find this house a pleasant and comfortable temporary home.—Every attention will be paid to the comfort and accommodation of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges moderate.

Extensive stabling is attached to this hotel, and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance. Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

March 30th, 1860.

DRUGS AND BOOKS

H. C. REAMER.

JULIANNA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.,

on the stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C. Reamer

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Window Glass, Glassware received, a large stock of American, French and English perfumery. Also, a great variety of fine Soaps for toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonics, Hair Dyes, that will color various shades, from light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnaies, Segar cases, &c.

—ALSO—

Have and will keep constantly on hand, a supply of Coal Oil, Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most modern and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.

Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use, will keep a full supply constantly on hand.

—ALSO—

Dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religious, Poetical, Historical, Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works, in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery, Cap, Note, Post, and Wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Notes and Receipts.

☞Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.

☞Physicians' Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.

Dec. 16, 1859.

JUNIATA MILLS.

THE subscribers, having leased this well known manufacturing establishment, are now prepared to do

CARDING AND FULLING,

in the best of style. They are also manufacturing and keep constantly on hand, for sale or trade, CLOTHS, CASSIMERS, SATINETTS, BLANKETS, STOCKING YARN, &c. Having a practical know